

September 1951

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COMBAT FORCES

Infantry Journal • Field Artillery Journal



**Company L's
Four Days**

PLASTIC MAPS

**Airborne 'to
Iceland**

COMBAT ARTILLERYMAN BADGE

To the Editors:

There has been much general talk about giving a combat badge of some kind to field artillery forward observer sections and liaison sections. Talk with infantrymen shows a double urge which backs up the artilleryman's desires yet jealously protects the purity of his Combat Infantryman Badge. Both of these urges I respect and I definitely agree with the infantryman—his combat badge should not be "bastardized" as some call it. It is common knowledge, however, that the infantrymen in general feel very definitely that those artillerymen who serve right up on the line with them should get full recognition for the fact that they are doing the most hazardous job in the artilleryman's field of activities.

Forward observers and members of forward observer sections, artillery liaison officers and members of liaison sections (which serve with the infantry *battalions* only) should be the *only* persons eligible. The other requirement should be that the individual must serve a minimum of thirty days, not necessarily consecutively, with a rifle company (in the case of FO sections) or with the infantry battalion committed to the line. Of course, some of the FO or Ln sections are casualties before they can complete the thirty-day requirement; therefore, this requirement, in that case, should be waived if the individual has seen duty as a member of an FO or Ln section during at least one engagement with the enemy. The proof of eligibility should be a certificate signed by the battery commander (for the FO sections) or by the artillery battalion commander (for the Ln sections.)

Second: The Combat Artilleryman Badge. The FO and the LnO serve with the infantryman in combat, with the men who earn the Combat Infantryman Badge, so let's start with that as a basis. Next the FO and the LnO are artillerymen; branch color is red, branch insignia are crossed field pieces. Take the blue background of the Combat Infantryman Badge and change it to red, superimpose the crossed field pieces over the musket and its background to rest the ends of the field pieces on the wreath.

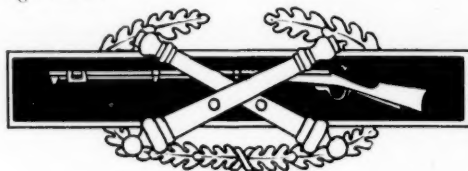
And third, what is the action required? Those hollering for some kind of action on the matter are undirected and impotent unless they are organized. Besides, it may not be legal for a group of Army people to organize or petition for something. We cannot get together—the time required is, for some anyway, longer than life itself. But, we of the combat forces have an organ that can speak for us; that can bring to the attention of the right people the basic need for this badge—an outfit that can and will follow up with a minimum of lost time and motion. I mean the COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. H. McDONOUGH
Artillery

38th FA Bn
APO 248, c/o PM
San Francisco, Cal.

● This seems like a thoroughly sensible suggestion put forward by an artilleryman with much care not to muscle in on the Infantryman's pride in his own combat badge.

It may not be the complete, or even the best solution. But we are going to get into this matter right away and thoroughly and come up with a plan and fight for it.



We think there are some other questions to be settled.

First, what special recognition do men deserve who are not infantrymen but who, because the battle developed that way, fight like infantry for a considerable period? For example, this often happens to combat engineers—who, incidentally, are very proud, and rightfully, of their long combat record. Again, on Bataan, men of the then Army Air Corps fought for weeks with rifles alongside infantry. And there were examples, also, of quartermaster units who fought hard and well in like manner. Further the chemical mortar units in Africa and Italy were in such constant demand that they served for months on end well forward, and took very heavy casualties.

Second, what recognition should the troops get who commonly do their work under fire and sustain casualties of considerable size, though not comparable to those of the front line fighting men? Again, the engineers; and the linemen and others of the Signal Corps, and undoubtedly some others, including most artillerymen, and in Korea, many antiaircraft artillerymen. These troops all have pride in their *combat* service, though all of them freely acknowledge that they don't have to take what the infantryman takes.

We've left armor for separate consideration. Armor may get back to relatively safety and comfort between fights. But many combat infantrymen who have seen what can happen to the crew when a tank is destroyed, are not a damn bit sure they'd like to trade jobs. And there are plenty of tanks, now, operated solely by infantry crews.

One thing that would settle all arguments over combat recognition would be to train *all* soldiers to be fighters and see to it that there was rotation from front to rear as well as from the fighting areas back home. This may sound far-fetched but maybe it isn't as much of a stretch of the imagination as it sounds.

Anyway, proper recognition for combat service, is, in the opinion of your JOURNAL, extremely important.

We'd like especially to hear more opinions from the infantryman on the contribution of those who support him closely.—THE EDITORS.

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COVER: Grenadier in Korea. Department of Defense photo by Signal Corps combat photographer.

COMBAT ARTILLERYMAN BADGE. A letter to the editors

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Few Homeric Heroes

Colonel Umberto Beer

MAN to man combat is a rare thing in war. This was as true of ancient armies as of modern ones. Why then the great casualties sustained by the vanquished? The answer is simple. Ancient armies moved against each other in two massive blocks of men, the men in the first row ready to fight, the second row ready to replace the first, and so on. The two first lines, pushed by their supporting rows, clash and exchange vigorous blows. Some men die, others are wounded. By this time one of the two armies has intuitively perceived the physical and moral superiority of the other. Men retreat, seeking refuge from the foe behind the second or third line of men. Men in these rows, infected by this display of fear, also try to retreat. The mass falls back: the ranks are scattered. What follows is the slaughter of the vanquished.

The actual battle was short, the casualties often light. Yet one of the enemy became afraid, perhaps only imperceptible moments before the other. But this was enough to lose the battle.

Modern battle usually begins with an exchange of artillery fire and air attacks. Death strikes from all sides. Soldiers shield themselves as best they can and fire back. After the artillery lifts one of the two combatants attacks. The infantry advances, firing as they move. The distance separating the attackers from the defenders diminishes little by little. Suddenly a strange phenomena occurs. Either the attacking force—decimated by losses and alarmed by the obstinate resistance—stops, falters and retreats or, vigorously led and confident, continues its inexorable forward movement to the very feet of the enemy. And then, suddenly, the defender surrenders or flees. The bayonet charge does not exist, at least not in its legendary entirety, because one of the two combatants becomes overpowered by panic and no longer fights back.

The French colonel, Ardent du Pic wrote: "Every man is capable of a certain quantity of fear." The brave colonel had no intention of under-estimating his good soldiers, or implying that they were cowards. His intent was to impress upon his fellow officers that to win a war it is necessary to prepare soldiers physically and morally for what will come.

To win a war, to gain a battle it is necessary that the enemy have more fear than we do . . . to succumb to fear before we do. Thus our armies must be better trained, more confident, possess superior arms, and be directed by more competent leaders.

The soldier is a man who through training and discipline has developed a sense of duty and a mode of behavior that may become heroic. But even physical and moral endurance has a limit. Therefore, when war comes and an army departs for its unknown destiny, the people must not expect that their soldiers will always and under all conditions conduct themselves as Homeric heroes.

After all, they are men.

COLONEL UMBERTO BEER was a colonel on the Italian Army's General Staff until 1939, when he resigned. He now lives in Connecticut.

SEPTEMBER, 1951

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TO THE EDITORS

Battle Facts

To the Editors:

Your department called "Battle Facts" has been noted with approval here in Korea. You may also be interested to know that a corporal who has been reading my JOURNAL is now subscribing on his own.

Since not only infantry but artillery, engineers, and even military police find it necessary to go on patrols in this war, you may be interested in some poop on patrolling. At present I am platoon sergeant of the I&R Platoon, have been a squad leader, and am in for a battlefield commission to be platoon leader. This platoon averages one patrol a day, though, of course, in actuality some days are quiet while others find new missions awaiting us the minute we get one done.

For dismounted patrolling we employ three teams, reconnaissance, support, and security. Our squads run from nine to twelve men. At least one of these is a ROK. At the squad level, the teams break down into the recon team, which consists of the squad leader and two or three scouts, the support team of a BAR and two or three riflemen, one with a grenade launcher, and under the assistant squad leader, the security team consists of the remainder of the patrol. The squad leader's team performs the actual reconnoitering under cover of the support team. The security team protects the patrol's rear and flanks, guards any prisoners taken and covers the withdrawal of the patrol. Three or four men can reconnoiter an enemy position more quietly and quickly, and under this set-up run less chance of not getting out of a ticklish situation.

Except for green troops, our enemy remains on ridge lines, using trails for movement and supply. Very rarely will he place any actual defenses in a valley.

Patrols have encountered booby traps, but not in any great numbers. One consists of a trip wire type, with the trip tied to the pull-strings of stick-type grenades. The trip is usually a telephone wire or anything else the enemy can procure nearby and is fairly obvious. Another booby trap the enemy has used consists of a U.S. frag grenade with the pin pulled and the striking lever held down by placing it between two stones. The unsuspecting individual rolls the stone and the grenade is fired.

Because of narrow footage, foot patrols stay more or less in a staggered file.

Two- or three-man patrols, with a hundred yards between each man, have been used to reconnoiter river crossing sites in daylight without drawing enemy mortar fire.

Questioning civilians to learn enemy locations has not been too satisfactory. The answer is always "many, many Chinese over next mountain." Civilians readily report location of enemy stragglers in their area.

Patrols use the SCR-300, smoke grenades, and check-points for communications. The 300 is rotated among patrol members since the rough terrain tires one man easily and slows down the patrol. Smoke grenades to identify the patrol to friendly aircraft are always carried.

The much lighter, and to my opinion, tastier, assault rations are carried for long patrols rather than "C" rations. A man has to be pretty close to starvation to force down corned beef hash and beef stew.

Except for river-crossing operations, patrols have not had much use of aerial photographs; this may just be an oversight of higher headquarters.

Motorized patrolling is perhaps a little too specialized, so I will dwell on it lightly. We disregard T/O&E and put every machine gun we can get on our jeeps. This has prevented us getting ambushed and while being used to cover withdrawals on flanks, allows us to put out a tremendous amount of fire power. In one instance when employed as flank



guards the platoon hit an enemy outpost line. The sudden terrific amount of fire caused the enemy to think he was being attacked, and he withdrew an entire battalion, abandoning large quantities of ammunition and equipment. The platoon moves continuously when mounted, halting only for danger points.

SEC. WM. E. STROBRIDGE

Hq & Hq Co., 7th Inf.
APO 468, c/o PM
San Francisco, Cal.

Interlanguage

To the Editors:

Now that almost any military effort by the United States requires close coordi-

nation and cooperation with non-English-speaking allies, an interlanguage is of vital importance. The problem is real here in Korea.

Why cannot the COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL encourage a common language among ourselves and our allies? You should be in a position to evaluate the various languages and interlanguages and select the most appropriate. Then, by publishing one article in each issue, in the language selected, along with information as to how your readers may gain a working knowledge of the language, you will foster a better understanding among the soldiers of a free world.

LT. COLONEL

Hq EUSAC

c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

• A most difficult assignment that we do not at this time see a way to accomplishing. Do our readers have a concrete suggestion on this?—THE EDITORS.

Bayonets at Anzio

To the Editors:

Your issue of June 1951 with two articles by Colonel S. L. A. Marshall is outstanding. Colonel Marshall by showing us what takes place in small-unit actions does much to add interest to military writing. No matter how important the lesson, it must be made interesting for the subject matter to be retained.

Without wishing to detract in any way from Company E, 27th Infantry, I would like to point out the Company E, 15th Infantry, on 23 May 1941 in the Anzio breakout in front of Cisterna used the bayonet to kill fifteen Germans and capture eighty.

Both units have enviable combat records, so that I am sure neither would begrudge the other its claim to a legitimate "bayonet assault."

CAPTAIN JAMES K. AMENDE

Hq Japan Log Command
APO 343, c/o PM
San Francisco, Cal.

Better Collar Insignia

To the Editors:

"Spit and Polish" is always the keynote of any commander's inspection and after being subjected for some time to a higher commander's desire for polish regarding the brass equipment of all personnel and continuous inspection of same, it appears rather obvious that some individual (not the Army) just isn't aware of the average enlisted man's wishes concerning use of collar insignia! Of 253 men in my organization, only fifteen retained the GI issue of flat-type collar insignia. This is loyalty at its highest, for 238 purchased the highly desired oval-shape type (genuine brass) commonly stocked in all PXs, and manufactured by some civilian firm aware of the Army's deficiency in this matter. The cost of the civilian make is around fifty cents. Ask and soldier and he will tell you that the GI issue of this item

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just isn't worth keeping and usually ends up in the trash can, as many an officer on his morning inspection tour has found out. It's been my experience that you just can't fool the soldier on good equipment and someone in the Army has been trying to do the impossible with unsatisfactory "brass." The cost of this particular item is relatively small. It would also take quite a mathematician to compute the waste over the years from non-use of this bit of equipment.

It seems only reasonable for the people in the Department of the Army responsible for changes in design and those responsible for procurement to get together and take cognizance of the wishes of enlisted men in this matter. Not only a change in design, but most important, consideration of quality should be paramount. With the flood of command directives regarding supply economy being distributed today, a hint to the service equipment designers and purchasers is long overdue.

MAJOR ALBERT G. KUDZIA
Hqs, 12th Engr (C) Bn
8th Inf Div
Fort Jackson, S. C.

"Come On Up"

To the Editors:

This letter was touched off by a letter of Master Sergeant Ryan in your June issue. We are sick and tired of reading

all this stuff in various magazines, newspapers, and even the *Stars and Stripes* of how the tankers, engineers, signal corps, are always in as much combat as the infantry, "out in front of the riflemen" and



how the troops around Pusan spend most of their time standing off savage guerrilla attacks.

The Combat Infantryman Badge was designed to single out the pitifully few men in our Army who actually fight and to give recognition to the hardships which they, and they only, undergo. We realize there are some among the infantry who get the badge but should not, but award of such a badge to other branches will not correct that situation.

If a man wants a badge to wear let him join the infantry.

We'll be glad to have him and glad to give him one. Our standards are by no means high and we don't turn down volunteers. Let him climb these hills in freezing weather carrying five or six layers of clothing, a sleeping bag, a rifle and two bandoliers of ammo, with his feet sweating on the way up and freezing at night. Let him fight all night and eat frozen C ration in the morning. And in the summer he can go up the same steep hills, under the broiling sun, carrying the godawful burden of a heavy machine gun or an SCR 300 and under fire.

The sight of the tankers, artillery and others with their stoves, transportation, cots and tents is like a glimpse of paradise to the rifleman. We'll gladly take our chances with the guerrillas for a chance to sleep in a tent and maybe get a steady beer ration. Our war correspondents have talked to too many rear echelon (behind company CP) personnel, who consider themselves pinned down every time a shot is fired within ten miles of them.

Want a Badge? Get a 4745 or 4812

MOS and come on up. You'll be welcome.

SFC EDWARD A. MURPHY
Co. H, 7th Cav (Inf)
APO 201 Unit 4, c/o PM
San Francisco, Cal.

The National Guardsman

To the Editors:

I have just read your issue of July 1951 with a great deal of interest and on page 33 I see an article extracted from General Bradley's recent book that I believe will create the wrong impression. This article, headed "Cliques," certainly indicates to all who read it, and this will include most of our combat officers, that the proper approach on assuming command of a National Guard unit is to transfer all officers and almost all non-coms out of their original units.

I have had a certain amount of experience with National Guard units, during the 1941 maneuvers in Louisiana. I was shifted from Commanding General, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, to command of the 56th Cavalry Division, Texas National Guard. This shift came right in the middle of the maneuver. I found the spirit of this unit to be very high, with extremely competent personnel who wanted to do a good job. At no time did I feel it necessary to make wholesale transfers for any reason.

In July 1943 I assumed command of the 29th Infantry Division, National Guard from Maryland and Virginia, in England, and commanded it throughout its training, all of its combat and brought the division home. Again I found the greatest of patriotism, interest and enthusiasm amongst all ranks. Although I considered some few changes desirable, no wholesale transfers of officers and non-commissioned officers was considered necessary. To me the National Guard is a most important segment of our National Defense. Most of its personnel, both officer and enlisted, are patriotic and devote much of their time and leisure to the art of soldiering. They foster a tradition of Regiment and Division and in most cases their units date far back in our history. Certainly in the case of the 29th Division. Their units have a long and illustrious record. To disrupt a corps of command, officer and non-commissioned officer, by wholesale transfer appears to me unnecessary and would result in an unnecessary hardship on the command.

Recently I talked to a private of Company A, 175th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division. He has been a member of this company for almost two years. His reaction to the article was similar to mine, as has been that of other National Guard personnel who are now members of the Regular Army.

I hope that you will be able to publish this letter in connection with that particular article because I am sure that many of our combat officers will want to

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have a chance to evaluate both sides of this highly debatable question.

COL. C. H. GERHARDT

Hq. Second Army,
Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Defense in Depth

To the Editors:

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Kelly's article, "Defense in Depth," which appeared in the July issue certainly is timely and appropriate for those of us who have grown up in an "offensive" Army. On the other hand, I believe a great deal of thought has been devoted to the tactics of the defense by the Army since the end of World War II, and while Colonel Kelly's ideas appear to be radical on the surface, fundamentally it would seem they are a logical extension of the doctrine tacitly espoused by the Command and General Staff College at present. Although the College's current defensive thinking still is based on a "battle position to be held at all costs," the role of reserves at divisional and lower levels requires their employment essentially as "blocking" forces, with the primary counterattack mission resting with the corps. This concept naturally demands somewhat deeper defensive formations and places more emphasis on mobility and flexibility. It also should serve to prevent dissipation of reserves in hasty local counterattacks as well as provide a reserve large enough to launch a coordinated counterattack in strength to restore the battle position.

To be sure "official" recognition has not been accorded this thinking by the Department of the Army through publication in FM 100-5, but nevertheless it does indicate our defensive technique is being "re-examined and re-evaluated now with a view to strengthening reserves at all echelons of command, increasing their mobility, and disposing these forces so that battle positions will be strong enough to defeat today's attack" as Colonel Kelly advocates. In addition, while the basic reorganization of the infantry and armored divisions after World War II certainly increased their offensive potential, in my opinion the greater firepower, greater mobility, greater manpower, and greater number of combat units increased their defensive potential in greater proportion.

The new divisional organization, coupled with somewhat deeper and more flexible positions, is a tremendous stride forward in defensive technique. We should keep in mind that tactical doctrine cannot be revolutionized overnight. It must evolve at a relatively slow pace, so that the kinks can be ironed out along the way.

CAPT. ROBERT P. KELSEY, JR.
Boston, Mass.

Marine Air Delivery

To the Editors:

Captain Cecil W. Hospelhorn's broad brush treatment of "Aerial Supply in

Korea" in the May 1951 COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL pretty well ignores the part played by the Marine 1st Air Delivery Platoon in North Korea or tends to lump its statistics in with those of the 2348th Quartermaster Aerial Supply Company.

Captain Hospelhorn says that some 1,571 tons of supplies were dropped to the 1st Marine Division in the Chosan Reservoir area during the period 25 November-10 December, and that his company (the 2348th QM Aerial Supply Company) supported this operation from a base in southern Japan, where the major effort was made, and from Yon-Po airfield in North Korea. Except for eleven



men from Captain Hospelhorn's company who worked with them, the 1st Air Delivery Platoon loaded all the supplies out of Yon-Po airfield that were air-landed or dropped to the Marines in the Reservoir area. This amounted to 711 tons air dropped, or approximately one-half of the amount.

The Captain further states that C-47s in Korea were being loaded with 4000 pounds of supplies, and that cargo losses ran as high as 50 per cent because of the inexperience and lack of training of the air delivery personnel. Perhaps this is a correct statement of Army experience; however, it does not hold for the Marine Corps. Marine loads in C-47s averaged from 5000 to 6000 pounds and cargo losses averaged closer to 10 per cent than 50. The personnel of the 1st Air Delivery Platoon were fully trained when they arrived in Korea, including experience in C-119s.

The test-drop of the section of the M2 treadway bridge, and the loading, rigging, and dropping of the bridge to the Marines at Koto-Ri was a joint project of the 1st Air Delivery Platoon and Captain Hospelhorn and his 11 men, and not an all-2348th show as the article implies.

CAPTAIN H. D. C. BLASINGAME

U.S.M.C.

1st Air Delivery Platoon
Service Command, FMF, c/o PM
San Francisco, Cal.

Lighten the Load

To the Editors:

As a member of the Association of the U. S. Army I greatly value the articles and other material in the JOURNAL. I especially thought that "Lean and Hungry Soldiers" in July was a much needed article. The points that Colonel Corley brought out have been evident for many years. Serving as an officer in the Army from 1933 to 1937 (Ordnance and Infantry) and with Marine Corps' artillery

from 1937 to 1942, it always came to my attention that we overloaded our forces with unnecessary impedimenta while often lacking in the necessary firepower.

Being a nation of automobile drivers we have become so adjusted to motor transport that once off the roads we become bogged down. Certainly we could eliminate a great deal of man-loads in the forward echelon. At the same time we should maintain a certain amount of animal transport (pack mules) for rough terrain. The value of pack transport is obvious and the lack of it probably created unnecessary handicaps in the campaign in Italy and Korea.

Looking over my grandfather's records (Capt. D. A. Gruber, Company K, 93d Pennsylvania Infantry) I was interested to note how the foot soldier of 1861-1865 carried only necessities. But despite their single-shot muskets they made more casualties per man than the soldier of today with all his gear and automatic weapons. The infantryman is a ground soldier and no amount of extra material or mechanical equipment will increase his mobility and efficiency on the field of action. A good marksman with his rifle and only the lightest necessary equipment is worth a dozen heavily laden soldiers who can't get into a good shooting position or use the proper cover.

HARRY R. GEHRING

Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

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UNITED STATES ARMY
COMBAT FORCES
JOURNAL

February Journal 1974 1975 • Fall & Army Journal 1975 1976

YOU AND YOUR ARMY

Combat Pay

YOUR JOURNAL goes to press early, this time, to give some of the staff a chance for a week or two off. So to date we haven't had any replies to our offer in the last issue—\$1000 reward to anyone who will furnish us with "a sound comprehensive argument why the Army fighting man is not entitled to equal rights among all fighting men—and why he has not earned, day after day in Korea, the same amount of practical recognition as the combat airman does."

Korea combat veterans—we forgot to say this last time—should, we believe, be the judges on this reward. And Air Force ground liaison veterans, who have spent some time with the troops, might well be included.

We can understand it when Congress delays other important legislation. In our American way of doing things, politics is bound to take some time and energy, until everybody has spoken his piece and most new bills do have a political aspect of some kind.

But how, in God's good name, could politics touch the doing of equal justice to the front-line fighting man? There can surely be no delay on political grounds.

The sons and brothers and fathers of Republicans and Democrats have faced Communist fire for over a year without ever thinking of the difference as they did.

They have fought over the meanest ground through some of the toughest combat American soldiers ever fought.

They are friends with the airman, and welcome and praise his powerful support. They have never dreamed of letting up on their own biggest part of the fight because they know he gets a better deal.

You can be sure they know it!

What Infantryman, what Artilleryman, what Tanker doesn't?

Who on the ground doesn't know the comforts the airman goes back to when he finishes his strike? What combat soldier doesn't honestly envy the airman his clean bunk, his hot chow, his plentiful beer? What airman envies the combat soldier his mountains, his mud, his days of no hot food, his nights of no sleep?

Let the people and the Congress remember these things that every soldier, every airman knows. Let courage stand equal in this argument. It should be no part of it.

But above all let it be remembered that the airman gets a special reward in extra pay for his hazardous duty—while the combat soldier, with many times more hours per day, per week, per year of hazard, seems to stay well forgotten by the Congress that could right his wrong.

The airman spends his flying pay for needed extra insurance? O.K. Let's agree that he does—or should, if he happens not to.

Well, what kind of argument is there that the infantryman and those with him in combat don't need equal protection?

And why not set up extra insurance instead of hazardous duty pay? But not just for the airman and the submariner, but equally for those where combat risk is by far the greatest any way you look at the figures.

* * *

YOUR JOURNAL gets so damned angry about this unfair business that if it had the means it would campaign the country.

It wouldn't yell so much about it if it thought its yelling would at all affect the fine spirit in every fighting outfit in Korea—or the combat units anywhere else in the Army. We think the Army combat soldier everywhere

believes as we do that one of these days Congress will equalize the score—especially now that Congress contains so many men who know from their own war experience what the true score of battle itself is.

But God in Heaven—does it take a long time!

Sailor

THE career of Admiral Forrest P. Sherman was so typically Navy that few Army officers had the opportunity to serve with him, but General Omar Bradley, who knew him as well or better than any soldier, spoke of his "outstanding ability, broad knowledge and keen judgment." It was a characterization that had been appreciated before his untimely death, because Admiral Sherman had brought to the Joint Chiefs of Staff those qualities—qualities that the highest military institution in the land needs in abundance.

Admiral Sherman's contributions to the Joint Chiefs are undoubtedly great and we can leave it to history to put them into the proper perspective. To soldiers his greatness was apparent in the leadership he displayed when he became Chief of Naval Operations. Only a selfless leader who knew and understood the wellsprings of his own service could have restored the morale of the Navy in its postwar decline. No soldier needed to know much about the Navy to know that its spirit was deplorably low and sinking rapidly when Admiral Sherman was called to Washington late in 1949. In less than a year the future of the Fleet was assured and sailors were jaunty again, as befits them always. It was a tremendous achievement.

It is not often that an Army magazine has reason to mention the Navy except in perfunctory fashion. We re-

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IN THE AIR—IT'S
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gret that this is so. We think that Admiral Sherman would have agreed that a most intimate knowledge of the sister services is part of the duty of every military man whether he wears olive drab, navy blue, sky blue or forest green. Admiral Sherman knew, and because he knew, he was, as General Vandenberg said, "a wise counselor, a perceptive strategist and a steadfast friend."

The Prose of U. S. Grant

THE editor of this magazine is a staunch admirer of the prose style of the late Ulysses S. Grant. At least, he always goes back to Grant when the writing ability or inability of soldiers in general and general officers in particular is under discussion. General Grant, he says, had a knack for writing clearly and simply so no one could misunderstand him.

Our Editor had said this so often that one of his subordinate editors finally decided to take Grant's *Memoirs* home with him and see what kind of a wordsmith U. S. Grant actually was.

He reports back that he won't disagree with the boss for Grant is clear—even when atrociously ungrammatical. He marked a few places in the book where the author played havoc with the language. But a sentence from the early days of the war, is his favorite.

General Grant then commanded a regiment which he led in an advance against a Confederate force known to be encamped in a valley near Florida, Missouri. General Grant vividly describes the doubts that assailed him as his ill-trained regiment approached the valley where the enemy lay. With Grant you wonder how his command will react when the enemy begins to fire. But Grant showed the stuff of which he was made and which won the Civil War. "I kept right on," he wrote. "When we reached a point from which the valley below was in full view I halted. The place where Harris had been encamped a few days before was still there . . . but the troops were gone."

Many a general, many a sergeant has made a bigger boner. But none, so far as we know, has ever created in a reader such a sustained emotional interest in an impending battle, only to be let down with the information that the real estate on which the battle was to be fought hadn't moved.

The Editor insists that we add a paragraph to this pleasant little aside on the writing ability of generals to the effect that not Grant but his publishers should be criticised for such an error. That's true. The best writers make boners and it is the duty of publishers to hire editors who will catch and correct them.

Here at the COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL we encourage every man in uniform who has something to say to put it down on paper in his own words. If he does that he will get it straight and be clearly understood. If it ungrammatical it is our job to fix it up. So if you are one who has something to say but are afraid to write it, just remember General Grant, a man who wrote a great and lasting book, even though he wrote that a piece of Missouri real estate had not moved.

Housing

A WASHINGTON newspaper dolorously commenting on the abominable Army housing revealed by Senator Johnson's Preparedness Subcommittee, found a ray of hope in the fact that outlandish rents charged married soldiers for chicken houses, barns and tool sheds were not widespread in the Washington area and only a few soldiers were affected.

If that newspaper would follow that kind of reasoning to its logical end it would cease reporting fatal and near fatal traffic accidents because the total number of persons in the United States who are maimed and killed on our highways in the course of a week or even a year is a very small percentage of the total population.

We have strong doubts that that Camp Breckinridge soldier whose family is living in a shack made of empty whisky bottles and beer cans considers himself a man of distinction because his quarters are unlike those inhabited by any other family in the United States.

And what about the sergeant with a wife and two children who is living in a tiny three-room shanty for which each month he pays \$15 for rent, \$4.02 for electricity, \$5 for bottled gas for cooking and \$10 for coal in winter, plus an unreported sum for every bucket of water he carries from his landlord's well across the street?

Or the two families living in the abandoned schoolhouse and paying \$50 a month each. Each apartment consists of three rooms, plus a

small alcove four feet wide. Water is carried from a spring a quarter of a mile away and the privy is in the backyard. This school building belongs to a civilian employee at Camp Breckinridge who bought it for \$1200, making monthly payments of \$20.

We could go on and on with this kind of thing but to what avail? Such reports as these made a one- or two-day sensation (mild) in the Washington newspapers and Congressmen of both parties expressed their horror. But they have existed for many years and will continue to exist for the Congress is quite aware that the voters at home hardly know such conditions exist and are more interested in the size of their tax payments than in spending more money for service housing.

Despite its real faults Wherry Housing is the only answer. We hope the Congress makes more of it available.

On Their Toes

THIS is the season of the year when National Guard units are completing their annual summer training periods. Hometown newspapers throughout the land are recording in pictures and stories these summer doings of the dads, brothers and sweethearts who leave their civilian jobs to soldier for two weeks' time. Civilians seldom think of the Guard and what it is doing except when such publicity brings it forcibly to mind. And the same is true of soldiers on active duty; the Guard rarely comes into their thoughts.

But the last twelve months have been momentous ones for the Guard, as for the active duty army. Indeed that army has been strengthened by the numbers of Guardsmen who are now on active duty. Six National Guard divisions have already been called into the federal service and more may be called pretty soon. Two of those divisions are already in Japan. Two others have been ticketed for an earlier departure to Europe.

Twenty-two of the twenty-seven air wings of the Guard have likewise been called up and National Guard pilots have been flying in Korea almost from the start. Well over a hundred non-divisional units of the Guard have also entered active service and many of these units have been in the Korean action for some time.

The transition of these units from State to Federal status has been ac-

complished with a minimum of friction. The record also shows that they have grown from approximately fifty percent men and equipment to full strength and satisfactory training standards in a very short time.

Let it be said too, that the Regular services, both air and ground, have not led these units down the easy road. Serious problems made their transition period much more difficult than could have been anticipated, yet they have accepted these difficulties without public clamor.

What has been even more serious, and in this, the Air Force is more culpable than the Army. Guard units were stripped of qualified men who were rushed into combat. This just about ruined morale in these units and destroyed the *esprit* and team training painstakingly built up over the past five or six years. To be sure, units with Guard designations are still in existence but some of them operate more as replacement training centers than as the combat organizations they intended and hoped to be.

Also Guardsmen in Federal service are unhappy that credit for years in which they served in Guard status is minimized in promotion policies.

Despite these difficulties, which Guard units not called up are well aware of, Guard training has been accelerated. Six week-end drills were added to the normal training schedule in the past fiscal year and this year's field training revealed an intensity of purpose and a morale that is a credit to the National Guard.

We can be sure that whenever the whistle blows the Guard will answer loud and clear.

Horses and Helicopters

WE have noted in recent weeks that some of the Army's old cavalrymen have been saying that horse cavalry should be revived, because horses would be useful in Korea. They said the same thing during World War II and found some justification when horses and mules were used in Italy and Burma. But we are convinced that our friends, the lovers of horse cavalry, are now one war too late.

For this reason. If the tank, the jeep and the two-and-one-half-ton truck didn't completely replace the horse, the helicopter will. Is filling it in Korea, we should say. For where can a horse go that a helicopter can't go easier and quicker? And cheaper,

too, we'll wager.

And when the Army gets that convertaplane, even the jeep may become obsolete.

We are not even sure that the Air Force as we now know it won't become obsolete. And maybe in time, even the convertaplane.

We are absolutely sure of only one outfit having a real and continuing future in warfare. And that's the ground combat fighter: rifleman and artillerist. The guys who take and hold the ground.

As Others See Us

WE HAVE just spent quite a bit of time with a young officer of a friendly foreign nation who recently finished the associate advanced course at The Infantry School. Speaking not for publication, but as a professional soldier to American military friends, the officer was most enthusiastic about the course. He found a few sour notes, some of which might be of interest.

A veteran of German prison camps, Russian "liberation," and actual jungle combat as recent as eighteen months ago, the officer is a graduate of his own country's West Point.

On the plus side, he was bubbling over in his indorsement of the organization of the course, and just short of envious of the physical plant. He was impressed by the intellectual curiosity and the experience of the non-active duty officers who were his classmates, and was grateful for the way they accepted him and his countrymen as fellow students. The free discussions, the arguments by students which were introduced with the phrase, "I've got news for you, sir," and the obviously thorough preparation by the Benning instructors and committees gave him a much higher regard for our military capabilities than he had before he came to this country.

Our visitor left the United States feeling that the time he spent here was probably the most satisfying, professionally, four months of his whole military career so far. He feels that his new grasp of tactics, matériel and organization will do much to help him discharge his duties in his own army.

Now for the sour notes. He was disappointed in the physical-training aspects of the School course. The School places much stress on PT, but the instructors were, he felt, far from expert on the subject. They knew the

rules, but they didn't know anatomy or any of the other subjects that a competent PT instructor should have under his hat. They knew nothing in this training field any later than the years-old Swedish system. They made no allowances for tall men or short men, fat men or thin men, sprinters or distance types. They were more interested in cadence than in physical build-up. Our friend feels that in a country of 150 million people there should be available, somewhere, some PT instructors who look upon their assignment as a profession.

Another item that jarred him was the old one of the so-called "school solution." He reported long arguments between students and instructors, during which the instructor loyally held for the law as expounded at Benning—and after class admitted that he didn't agree with the solution at all, but was discharging his duty by arguing for it. He feels, with probable reason, that there must be a better way. There is—more emphasis by instructors that the solution they give is only *one* good solution. This is certainly a long-standing School belief, we are certain.

The ins and outs of American military discipline were most puzzling to our friendly visitor. Special swimming pools and clubs on the post for officers and those of lesser rank made sense to him, but then officers and enlisted men mixed freely in civilian restaurants at nearby Columbus. No more readily understandable was his finding enlisted men in railroad parlor cars, and officers riding coaches. And never did he see an MP stop a soldier on a train or in a station to demand to see pass or orders. In his native country an AWOL soldier would have no opportunity whatsoever to board a train. He didn't disapprove, he merely noted the difference.

The many noncommissioned officers at the School caused wry amusement. He felt that a training aid could be held, or pointed to, by some one of less exalted stripey than three with a rocker or two. Could be.

On the whole, it is obvious that the attendance of foreign officers at Infantry School and other courses is a good thing, both for our allies and for ourselves. The visitors seem to return with a much higher regard for our armed forces than they held before, and prestige among the world military powers will do us no harm. Allies who know our weapons and tactics might be very helpful some day.

SOLDIERS

These are the names of the twenty-eight soldiers who were honored with the Medal of Honor for performing acts of heroism above and beyond the call of duty in Korea

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MELVIN L. BROWN
Company D, 8th Engineer Combat Battalion
(Missing in action)

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS NELSON V. BRITTIN
Company I, 19th Infantry
(Posthumous)

MASTER SERGEANT STANLEY T. ADAMS
Company A, 19th Infantry

CORPORAL JOHN W. COLLIER
Company A, 9th Infantry
(Posthumous)

FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL S. COURSEN
Company C, 5th Cavalry
(Posthumous)

FIRST LIEUTENANT CARL H. DODD
Company E, 5th Infantry

CORPORAL GORDON M. CRAIG
16th Reconnaissance Company
(Posthumous)

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM F. DEAN
24th Infantry Division
(Missing in action)

CAPTAIN RAYMOND HARVEY
Company C, 17th Infantry

CAPTAIN REGINALD B. DESIDERIO
Company E, 27th Infantry
(Posthumous)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DON C. FAITH, JR.
1st Battalion, 32d Infantry
(Posthumous)

CORPORAL EINAR H. INGMAN
Company E, 17th Infantry

MASTER SERGEANT MELVIN O. HANDRICH
Company C, 5th Infantry
(Posthumous)

FIRST LIEUTENANT FREDERICK F. HENRY
Company F, 38th Infantry
(Missing in action)

MASTER SERGEANT ERNEST R. KOUMA
Company A, 72d Tank Battalion

SERGEANT WILLIAM R. JECELIN
Company C, 35th Infantry
(Posthumous)

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS KOREN R. KAUFMAN
Company G, 9th Infantry
(Posthumous)

CAPTAIN LEWIS L. MILLETT
Company E, 27th Infantry

SERGEANT GEORGE D. LIBBY
Company C, 3d Engineer Combat Battalion
(Posthumous)

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH R. OUELLETTE
Company H, 9th Infantry
(Posthumous)

SERGEANT JOHN A. PITTMAN
Company C, 23d Infantry

CORPORAL MITCHELL RED CLOUD, JR.
Company E, 19th Infantry
(Posthumous)

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LUTHER H. STORY
Company A, 9th Infantry
(Missing in action)

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM THOMPSON
Company M, 24th Infantry
(Posthumous)

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CHARLES W. TURNER
2d Reconnaissance Company
(Posthumous)

MASTER SERGEANT TRAVIS E. WATKINS
Company H, 9th Infantry
(Posthumous)

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RICHARD G. WILSON
Medical Company, 187th Airborne Infantry
(Posthumous)

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROBERT H. YOUNG
Company E, 8th Cavalry
(Posthumous)



Surrounded by men of his platoon, Lieutenant Henderson holds a Chinese shepherd's horn while the man in the foreground examines a captured tommy gun.

COMPANY L'S FOUR DAYS

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMPANY L, 21st INFANTRY

Lieutenant Lindsey P. Henderson, Jr.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR

Saturday, 4 November 1950. Company in defensive position, 6 miles northeast of Anju, south of Chongchongang River: 8 officers, 170 enlisted men, with 11 attached. At 2300 hours left position for battalion assembly area for attack on enemy northeast of Anju.

Sunday, 5 November 1950. 2 enlisted men returnees: Swift and Shram.

Company advanced in battalion attack 0800 hours to objective 8 miles northeast of Anju. Objective secured 1100 hours. Heavy resistance. Killed in action, 5: Cottrell, White, Durate, Gosvener, Bogenschield. Wounded, 12: forward observer party, B Battery, 52d Field Artillery, Sgt. Heiser, Cpl. Dossett. In L Company: Sgt. Hayworth, Thompsons, Warren, Lts. Dreisonstok, Chandler, Henderson, Pfc. Allen, Nobel, ROKs Lee Pok U, Lee Han Tok. 1 non-battle casualty.

Monday, 6 November 1950. Company in attack on enemy position 8½ miles northeast Anju at 1400 hours. Light enemy resistance. Company reverted to battalion reserve seven miles northeast of Anju: 8 officers, 160 enlisted men, with 10 attached. Wounded, 7:

Franks, Wall, Allen, Gordon, Wilson, Yockowski, Lt. Chandler.

Tuesday, 7 November 1950. Company left reserve position at 1530 hours. Arrived bivouac area 8 miles east Anju 1730 hours.

THAT is what the first sergeant wrote in the little blue notebook which is L Company's journal. Simple, concise, no excess words. Paper shortage, no space for extras.

But what about this operation? Who did what? And why and how? I will tell you the story as I saw it happen.

In the last of October, Task Force Stephens (21st Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Stephens) is striking north, hard and fast. Enemy strongpoints are being cut to pieces. Sanchon falls. The 21st pushes hard.

"Never let 'em rest, never let 'em get set" is Colonel Stephens's repeated order. "Slug hard, keep 'em off balance, push 'em back, grind 'em under."

Now we are thirteen miles from the Yalu and the war is almost over.

"Mac's Marauders"—the 3d Battalion is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John A. McConnell. We are to pass through the 2d Battalion for the drive on the final objective, Sinuiju and the Yalu River. Company L will point with tank and artillery support. The Air Force is working the objective over. The jumpoff is scheduled for dawn, 1 November. When the objective is secured, the 21st Infantry will be relieved and return to Camp Wood, Japan. The "Gimlets's" nightmare will be over.

Few of those who were "First in Korea" that day in July, when a composite battalion of the 21st faced the North Korean hordes, are still here. I am a replacement officer myself. But I saw the old battleground when we won it back again. I heard the survivors talk about it.

Flashes of the beginning:

"They'll stop when they see Americans here."

"This is a police action, the United Nations is with us. They wouldn't dare."

But one battalion, one regiment, couldn't stop divisions.

"No flanks . . . we're murdering them on the front . . . We haven't got any flanks . . . Stop them on the front . . . a slaughterhouse . . . wave after wave . . . no flanks . . . burned-out barrels . . . no more ammo . . . screaming, stinking Reds all around . . . bugles, bloody bugles sounding taps . . . red flares, green flares on the flanks . . . behind us . . . fall back . . . bugout . . . to where . . . tanks . . . Russian T34s . . . gimme a bazooka . . . my God, this won't stop 'em, it bounces off . . . fall back to new positions . . . fight back to new positions. . . ."

Osan, 4 July. "Bugout. . . ."

Chochowon, 10-11 July. "Bugout. Bugout . . . we're Americans; they can't do this to us."

20 July Taejon. "Oh no! General Dean's not dead, not him. . . . He got some tanks, by himself. . . . What in hell is a general doing leading assaults? Hell, the cooks are fighting . . . everybody's fighting . . . I thought this was a police action . . . where's my



The 3d Battalion's commander, Lieutenant Colonel John A. McConnell, and staff brief the battalion's company commanders before the attack.

badge? . . . Where is the U. N. army? . . . Brother, you're it!"

"The Nakdong line . . . the Pusan perimeter . . . no more bugout . . . no place to bugout to. It's a long swim to Japan . . . wish I were there now. . . Pohang-dong, Kigge, Taegu, Masan . . . the Nakdong River again . . . The Marines and the 7th Division have taken Inchon from the sea. Engineers bring up assault boats . . . have you ever crossed a river under fire? No, you Yo-Yo, I don't mean on a bugout, I mean in attack."

We assault the Nakdong line. The British anchor the far left. The 19th Infantry crosses on our left flank as we hit the center. The 5th RCT is on our right. They came up and took Waegwan and Hill 303. It's good to have outfits like the 19th and the 5th with you. No sweat about the flanks now.

THE long, hard push north . . . Namgye-dong, headquarters of the crack Red tank division, Kumchbn, Taejon again, on through Seoul . . . Yonan and the discovery of the bodies of the civilians who refused to accept communism . . . a thousand of them—hands tied behind their backs, murdered like so many thousands of others. We cross the 38th. . . . It doesn't look any different—same rice paddies, same high rugged hills and moun-

tains. . . . Communism didn't do much for these people . . . a crazy woman running in circles . . . burned-out tanks . . . the war on the ground just got here . . . Sinwon-ni, Pyongyang, Anju, Chongju, Sonchon, Yangsi.

And tomorrow Sinuiju and the end of the war. No more filth . . . clean clothes again.

1 November . . . We're waiting for orders. Lieutenant W. W. (Hap) Chandler, Love Company CO, is completing coordination with the commander of the 21st's Tank Company and Lieutenant O. M. (Short Round) Hardy, our forward observer.

Hardy has been with us for months. Besides being a damned good forward observer who drops 'em in close, he is a first-rate infantryman. The kind who goes on our combat and recon patrols to locate and pinpoint enemy positions for more accurate artillery support. His two assistants, Sergeant Heiser and Corporal Cossett, are experts also. The important thing is that they are an integral part of this company. They live, eat, breathe and think like the infantry. They know our job and our mission as well as their own. The Old Man doesn't have to pinpoint it for them. We want fire. Short Round and his crew lay it on for us.

Their other outfit, the 52d Field Artillery (the first FA in Korea) is

LIEUTENANT LINDSEY P. HENDERSON, JR., was, as he makes clear in this article, the leader of a platoon composed mostly of South Koreans. He is now on duty with the 8th Infantry Division at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

accurate, fast-shooting. We have faith in them from long-time mutual aid. Familiarity breeds security.

Waiting for orders. . . . Colonel Mac sent for Hap. Rumors . . . please God, no more bugout! Let's get the war over and go home. Patrols covering the assembly area bring in wounded Chinese they shot. Are the Chinese in now? Why don't we move out? . . . Big Six (Colonel Stephens) is back trying to find out what's going on. Morale high . . . Remember, we're winning! Going home in a few days. . . .

Hap is back. Look at him. Something wrong. The officers and senior noncoms assemble.

"There has been a breakthrough in the center. We don't know yet how bad it is." The ROKs have been split and the Cavalry's in trouble. We move back to Chongju and anchor the line. Maybe we will find out more there."

CHONGJU. We're still OK . . . no pressure on us. We hit 'em too hard in our sector for them to re-form yet. More poop now. . . . The enemy's

driving to the Chongchon River. If they take Anju our bugout route is cut and we'll have to swim for it. . . . In this weather? Hell, we won't last two minutes in that ice water. Here we go again . . . CSBO (close station, bugout).

Gasoline sabotaged. Water in the tanks, but maintenance crews from battalion keep 'em rolling. Tanks pulling tanks and trucks. Reassemble at old battalion assembly area east of Anju. Cross the river . . . Colonel Stephens has a good regiment . . . Colonel Mac has a good battalion. Hap has a good company. The orderly withdrawal doesn't look orderly. But squads, platoons and equipment make it to the assembly area, and reorganize and establish a defense line in the hills overlooking our sector of the river. The 19th Infantry is holding the road junction across the river. Dig in for the winter, we'll hold 'em here. God, it's cold!

Saturday, 4 November. Rumors . . . a battalion of the 19th has been cut off across the river. At 2230 hours

Hap sends for platoon leaders. It's true. We're going across the river and get 'em out. At 2300 hours we move out for battalion assembly area. We cross the river . . . long, dismal march . . . God, it's cold . . . stop near village . . . platoon assigned areas . . . security out . . . Hap goes for orders . . . men burrow in cornstalk and rice stacks to keep warm. Lucky ones flakeout in native shacks.

0200 hours, 5 November. Hap sends for company officers and senior noncoms. Reporting . . . 1st Platoon, Lieutenant T. L. Epton; 2d Platoon, Lieutenant "Toady" Dreisonstok; 3d Platoon, Lieutenant Volney Warner; 4th Platoon, Lieutenant Hugh Brown; 5th Platoon, the "Gimlets," made up of ROKs with American noncoms used for patrols, points and special missions, Lieutenant "Dixie" Henderson; Lieutenant Carl Bernard, exec., and Lieutenant Joe Griffin, supply officer (expert weapons man who free-lances), and, of course, Lieutenant Short Round Hardy and his section chief.

Lieutenant Henderson, sporting his Luxemburg cap and Confederate battle flag, poses with his Gimlets.





HAP laid it on the line. Somewhere out there is a battalion of the 19th and it's in trouble. We're going to get them out. King Company is pulling security, Love will point the attack. Item will secure our left flank. The river's on our right and the ground is open. If we can, we are to drive the Reds back. At any rate we've got to cut a hole through to the 19th. Last report was that they're holding their own. Our trouble, we don't know where they end and the Reds begin. So . . . a daylight attack. Rough, but we'll have tanks. We'll look over the ground at dawn and make the final plans. Grab what shut-eye you can. It may be a couple of days before you get any more.

Dawn, we move out and up those saw-toothed ridges again. Point to remember: always secure the high ground, front and flanks. Too many men died to learn that. But ridges or not, morale is high. Funny how it goes up when we move forward to attack again. Hate to lay there and get

shot at . . . like to fight back . . . Joe Griffin has already covered the area so he moves us to position. Hap meets us at the OP with the final word from Mac. He points out the objective and issues orders. We have certain SOPs so he doesn't take too much time with details. We've been at this game a long time.

"The Reds are in those hills overlooking that village. (See sketch.) We still don't know where the 19th is so we won't use the artillery, yet. We'll have a platoon of tanks for direct fire on it. We don't want to shoot up our own people. Our intermediate objective is that ridgeline above the village. We will attack with four platoons on line. If they know our book, they will think it's two companies. Epton's 1st Platoon on the left; Dixie, move your Gimlets on line with Ep and tie in with Toady's 2d; Little Fellow [Warner] will put the 3d on the right. I'll be between Dixie and Toady. Brownie will bring up his mortars and will go into action when

suitable targets appear or on orders. Joe has spotted likely enemy weapons positions and has gone to bring up the tanks. They'll give us direct over-head fire. Joe will man the caliber .50 on the lead tank. He has a can of tracers and will spot the targets and direct the fire. He has a 300 radio for direct commo with me, and will lift the fire when we mask or on my order. Keep your 536s open and hope they work.

"We've got about 1800 yards of rice paddies to cross. I suggest platoon columns until we get fired on. Make more time . . . then follow your SOP. Gibb's Item Company will be in support (not reserve). That line of trees is the line of departure, and the assault position as you hit the village and the base of the ridge. From there on your SOPs. Assault fire moving up, reorganize on the ridge, prep to continue the attack, then platoon leaders report to me on that high point. Hardy, you stick with me. I don't think we'll have any trouble the tanks can't handle until we get that ridge and see where the 19th is.

"H hour is 0800 . . . synchronize your watches: the time is now 0729 hours. Any questions? Oh yes! Brownie, give a 57 rifle to the 1st, 3d, and 5th Platoons. We've got FOs for a 75 rifle and 81mm mortars from Mike Company attached for direct support. Litter bearers will follow closely, litter jeep will move to that village when we take it. Any questions? OK. Move out, and God bless you."

EACH platoon has its own SOP for attacks. I use a modified platoon column until fired on or hit the assault position. Then the platoon V. I like the modied column I worked out. First is the point squad, then me followed by my weapons, closely followed by Sergeant Studebaker, my platoon sergeant, and my two other rifle squads. Sergeant Wilson, assistant platoon sergeant, brings up the rear. If we run into trouble, I can put my LMG into action immediately. My 57 recoilless rifle is handy if it's an appropriate target—saves time—also the bazooka if I need it fast.

Meantime, if my heavy fire power can't take care of it, the two rifle squads have moved out, right or left on signal, for an enveloping movement. The platoon sergeant takes over the base of fire and I join the maneuvering element for attack. It may

not be the solution, but it works. Further, it speeds up the operation. But back to the story.

Joe brought up the tanks from around the bend, just as we hit the line of departure, and they went into action. It's a good feeling to have five 90mms working over the ground in front of you, particularly when it's direct fire. Those 1800 yards of rice paddies would be hell to negotiate and if it got hot, well, we didn't like to think about bellying up in those half-frozen, ice-covered cesspools.

We were lucky. The tanks made them keep their heads down. Hardly a shot fired at us as we struggled up the slope. Most of the gooks had bugged out. The high ground was ours.

We reorganized to continue the attack. Hap got Mac on the 300.

"Intermediate objective secure . . . no casualties, can see part of Doughboy on ridge to our right front. Their air panels point west and north. West toward adjoining ridge on our immediate front. We're set . . . how about the artillery? OK, I'll put Hardy right on it . . . yes, sir."

"You get that Hardy?" Yes, sir, I've got Captain Burns on the line (battalion artillery liaison) and can get right on it. "OK, give me a quick concentration on that ridge. Lift on my signal."

Hardy laid it in there while we got set for the jumpoff. The Reds were running and we didn't care if they never stopped.

We moved out under overhead fire and ran into some snipers and some wounded Reds who had been abandoned. Some were on litters and some lay where they had fallen unable to reach the dubious safety of their next position. We killed the snipers and made prisoners of the wounded. The attack hardly slowed down. The artillery fire was lifted as we hit the objective and we took it with marching fire and fixed bayonets.

The slopes seem to get steeper . . . this one is almost impossible . . . over two miles from where we started this morning . . . most of us pooped, but not for more than a second. From prepared positions on the next ridge, which actually angled out of ours, the Reds poured on a murderous fire. Lieutenant Dreisonstok was clipped on the head and was out cold. Hap pulled him out of the line of fire just as Sergeant Thompkins caught a burst. Hardy, who was directing artillery fire, pulled him out and went



Corporal Farr digs in on the first day's objective.

back to that exposed position to direct fire. Pretty soon Sergeant Warren, Toady's assistant platoon sergeant, was hit while directing that same 2d Platoon. Corporal Farr, the light machine gunner, kept it in action. How he wasn't hit is a miracle. He was in a hot spot and doing considerable damage to the Reds. Toady came too, groggy, but refusing to be evacuated. Plenty of spirit in that June '50 class of West Point. They were on my right flank and I could see the litter bearers struggling down the steep slope with the wounded. Warner, also class of '50, was holding the right OK and had made contact with the 19th.

On my left, Epton's platoon was digging in and holding. My Gimlets were doing the same. A mortar round hit in my platoon CP about 20 yards from the crest and wounded my

medic, Noble; my ROK adjutant, Lee Pok U; and 3d Squad leader Lee Han Tok. They were littered out by hand to the litter jeep which was working overtime today. All the wounded were taken to the battalion aid station and the seriously wounded by helicopter to the hospital across the river at Anju. That "egg beater" is a wonderful thing.

The 4th Platoon, which was giving us close support with its 60mm mortars, received some counterfire which killed five and wounded two men. The counterattack was broken up before it could get started and the ridge was secure. Contact had been made with the 19th . . . Mission accomplished . . . The Colonel called in a "well done."

THE Chinese Reds settled down to sniping at us and we sniped back. They quieted down completely when the 19th got an air strike on the ridge to their right front. It was a beautiful sight to see but hell to be in the middle of. Machine-gun fire and rockets are bad enough, but napalm . . . that's something out of this world. Talk about your atomic bombs . . . well, one napalm bomb covers an area about 80 yards wide and 250 yards long. It cremates everything in that area. If there is a covered position the fire doesn't reach, the flame sucks out the oxygen and suffocates anyone in it.

Well, we got our well done and as usual were ordered to stand pat and await further orders. The flyboys were overhead most of the afternoon and

While awaiting orders for the attack, the Gimlets get a breather near an ancient thatched shack.





On the first objective, the platoon gets a short breather while preparing for the next day's attack.

really raked the Reds over the coals. Short Round and his crew, both slightly wounded, registered on likely approaches. We got hot coffee in five-gallon containers the kitchen sent up, also our resupply of ammo, C rations and—God bless the APO—mail. The thousand and one little things that can be so big were done SOP. Wire laid, radios checked, weapons and positions checked and improved, ammo rechecked, and soon. Outposts went out at dusk and we settled in for a night of frigid watching and waiting.

During the night we could hear their bugles and whistles and their rooster (shepherd) horns, and the sound of distant firing to our left rear. The Reds in front of us were licking their wounds; they left us alone all night. And our mortars and artillery discouraged them with night-long harassing fire, and we watched and waited. As tired as we were, few men slept. Love Company learned a long time ago to catch what sleep is necessary in the daytime when on line. In some positions where three men are dug in, one is allowed to sleep. When a man is bayoneted in his foxhole at night, it's because he's asleep and can't hear. We just don't let that happen to us.

Then the dawn, and with it hot coffee up from the rear. Word that a company of Reds infiltrated on the extreme left flank and hit Chet's King Company during the night accounted

for the noise we heard. King beat them off OK, but had a few casualties. It was a beautiful sunny day, if any day in Korea can be beautiful, and with the help of the coffee we thawed out quickly. Lieutenant McLean, attached to us yesterday with the 75s from Mike Company, was giving them a workout, and most of our people were sniping. Sniping can be dangerous. I was creased across the nose, hands and shoulder, Allen had a permanent wrinkle placed on his forehead and Hap was clipped. Nothing serious. Now it was Monday, 6 November. We waited for orders. They came.

Time of attack: later. L Company's objective: the ridge to our immediate front. Hap asked for an air strike on the objective. Without an air observer it took a few extra minutes to put them on the target. But with the help of the liaison plane from regiment who relayed to the Mosquito, who in turn directed the strike, the F-80s gave us some real close tactical support. When you get a strike fifty to seventy-five yards in front of your position, which is generally where you need it, brother, you've got close air support. We used our 300 to the liaison plane. That pilot of the 21st's L-5 is really a dream and made it all possible. Bless him.

Of course we took the precaution of pulling all our men onto the reverse slope of our ridge and our air panels

were plainly visible while the strike was on. Also we assisted the air by designating the forward target area with white phosphorus from our 57 recoilless. Sometimes the enemy have our panels and throw the WP back at us. This time they didn't. The strike was perfect.

Then the word at 1330: H-hour 1400, same plan of attack as the day before.

HARDY laid in a twenty-minute barrage. That boy brings 'em in close. Item Company covered our left flank and 75s in position there fired into the objective. The 19th covered our right. Platoon LMGs and attached 57s were left in position to cover each platoon's sector. As soon as the fire was masked they would displace forward and rejoin their platoons. The 60 mortars as usual were in company support. Watches synchronized and we waited for the whistle to attack.

I guess it was my close shave of the day before that made me do it, but I took the cap ornament off of my Luxenberg just before H-hour. I've worn that cap on all patrols, and in every action since my footlockers arrived at the front. Somebody in Japan made a mistake and shipped everything I owned to Korea. Now it's all I've got left. Anyway, that dress cap, my Confederate battle flag that I had in New Guinea in '42, and the Rebel yell I taught my boys got me the name "Dixie." While I'm at it I might add that my people shine and polish their bayonets. Let 'em see it and maybe they'll run before they feel it. It's both psychological and debatable. But I believe in sharp, shiny steel and so do my men. The "Yankee" gooks *banzai* and *manzai*; but my ROKs were mighty fierce with their gleaming steel and Rebel yells. No one in my outfit wore steel pots anymore. After the middle of October those that were left were used to wash, shave or soak tired feet. Just fatigue caps or liners. With some it was contempt of personal armor, but the steel hats give me a real headache. You can move faster without 'em, and speed and mobility were what we needed most, next to fire power. I heard that in some outfits they court-martialed men if they removed their helmets. Thank God I was in an outfit where the COs passed out jobs and let their subordinates do the best they could. We knew they trusted us or we wouldn't hold the position long.

If we needed anything and it was humanly possible to get it, we got it.

In the 24th Division, General John Church wasn't a regimental commander, Colonel Stephens wasn't a battalion commander and Lieutenant Colonel McConnell wasn't a company commander. But they all had been. That's why the unit was so effective. Our people did the jobs they were supposed to do, and did them well. I've strayed again.

THE time: 1400 hours; the place: another hill eight and a half miles northeast of Anju. The whistle blew . . . this is it . . . a quick prayer . . . over the top in platoon V formation . . . out of the trees at the base and into a clearing . . . five or six pillboxes on our left front . . . the attack slows down. Sergeant Todd, my assistant platoon sergeant, moves out in front . . . right through MG fire to knock out another MG emplacement. How he wasn't hit I'll never know. I took out two MGs with hand grenades and carbine fire, Sergeant Wilson got one on the right . . . Running, falling, stumbling, crawling, bayonets gleaming in the sun . . . Rebel yells . . . "At 'em, Gimlets!" . . . the line moves forward . . . the supporting fires lift . . . just assault fire and grenades now . . . flashing steel, screaming men out-banzaing the Reds . . . the hills is ours . . . the time 1430 hours . . . six enlisted men, one officer slightly wounded in action . . . Lieutenant Carl Bernard sitting just over the forward slope with his grease gun working over the retreating Reds . . . the hill is secure . . . Sergeant Pickens takes a patrol out to check the area for snipers.

Another "well done" for the company and Gibb moved in to take over our position. We revert to battalion reserve.

Battalion reserve . . . in this country I think I'd rather be on line. At least you know where the gooks are all the time. We passed through King Company's old area . . . noted a few dead enemy waiting for the shovel detail and some bloody splashes of ground where GIs had been killed the night before. We've got to make up our minds that the enemy is everywhere. It means being constantly on the alert, always digging in for all-around security. Hell, we learned that in New Guinea . . . at least some of us did!

Carl Bernard had the map and the

coordinates of the area we were to cover. Although we were in reserve, we were actually to be on a line covering the left flank of the battalion. We were to tie in with King on the right and Baker Company of the 19th on our left. As usual we had a hell of an area to cover. The limits were between two hills . . . peak to peak with a wide valley in between . . . the same valley the gooks came up last night. In Korea a company occupies the ground the book says a battalion can cover. But we cover it . . . we have to. Well, we stretched and made contact with King on the right, but we couldn't find the 19th. We were one platoon short because we had to leave Epton and his platoon up on the last objective to reinforce Gibb. Where in hell is the 19th?

We sent out a patrol, we rechecked our coordinates, we called Mac. But no "Doughboy." Hap requested a platoon of tanks to reinforce us and we got 'em. It made up for our lack of depth, in a sense. We didn't have any activity before the tanks arrived, but we were a little on edge until Joe Griffin brought them in and put them in position. Brownie was active all night and had a short fire fight with a Red patrol. Its strength was unknown, as it pulled out when it hit all our fire power. A young Korean girl was wounded, but the medics patched her up OK. It's the civilian who suffers the most. Damn war anyway . . . morning again and hot coffee. And doughnuts!

Orders again . . . go back across the river . . . the 19th swept around our flank and regained control of the whole area. We still don't know where they were last night . . . but we are going back to rest. Thank you, Lord, and powers that be!

Tuesday, 7 November, the journal says: "Company departed from battalion reserve for reserve position (regimental) 7 miles north of Anju 1530 hours. Arrived bivouac area 8 miles east of Anju 1730 hours."

THAT was it. In the past four days we had covered a lot of ground . . . kicked hell out of the Reds and relieved the pressure on a brother regiment. We learned a lot, but we had twenty-five casualties, five of whom were dead. Cotrell had four kids . . . damn all wars! We killed scores of Reds . . . scores . . . but what of Cotrell's kids? If we can stop Communism it may have been worthwhile . . . at least his wife and kids won't be refugees . . . won't live in constant fear . . .

We did something else, we proved a point. Teamwork wins battles! We jumped off with an infantry-tank team in the attack. We continued with the infantry-artillery-armor team in the attack, and finally we had the infantry-artillery-armor-air team in the attack. Coordination, teamwork, mutual aid and understanding did it. Without the support of our tanks, artillery, and air we mudsloggers would have had a much tougher job. Yes, we proved a point.

As the Gimlets arrived on the second day's objective they came onto the bodies of these dead Chinese.





Airborne to Iceland

Colonel A. S. Newman

ON THE morning of 26 April 1951, the 511th Airborne Infantry, 11th Airborne Division, was making a training jump at its home station, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. As the regiment's commander I was the first man out of the lead plane.

Eleven days later, on the morning of 7 May, I was in the first plane to land on Keflavik Airport, Iceland, in the air-transported movement of the

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Iceland Defense Force. This time I was not a commander but a staff officer.

What happened to me and other members of the Iceland Defense Force in those eleven days constitute, I think, a significant bit of airborne history. For that reason they deserve to be told.

I date my introduction to the Iceland Defense Force from the date of that routine training jump at Fort Campbell because an hour after I hit the ground my division commander was telling me that he had just received orders directing me to report to Norfolk, Virginia, by 1 May to be-

come chief of staff of a Joint Force destined for a secret mission.

It is clear to me now that a lot of fast thinking in high places preceded those secret orders I and others received. When it became apparent that negotiations between our government and the Icelandic government for the establishment of an American defense force on Iceland would be successful, our military high command worked fast to be ready to carry out the mission.

The Joint Chiefs turned the operating details over to the Navy which in turn designated the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet—CINCLANT

in Navy lingo—as overall commander. This, of course, made sense, because the Navy is vitally interested in keeping the North Atlantic open and Iceland is a vital outpost in that ocean.

The commander of the joint Iceland Defense Force was given to an Army officer—Brigadier General E. J. McGaw. Under him were a Deputy for Air and a Deputy for the Navy. General McGaw, of course, reported to CINCLANT, who in turn was responsible to the Chief of Navy Operations, who reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Headquarters of the Iceland Defense Force and its joint staff were established by CINCLANT, and when the agreement between the two governments was signed on 5 May the headquarters and staff immediately joined the troops alerted for the mission at a Port of Air Embarkation. Then came the non-stop flight to Iceland.

THE leading echelon of the move was mostly troops with individual arms, equipment, personal baggage, and some cargo—in Navy C-54s. The echelons that followed were transported by MATS lifting troops and heavy cargo in C-54, C-74, C-97 and C-124 airplanes.

This highly coordinated move, directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, under the executive direction of CNO, required an integration of the efforts of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, CINCLANT, MATS, the State Department—and technical and logistical administrative agencies. Working within a time limit which precluded detailed planning, under broad directives at the top, the operation came off without a single snafu. A helpful factor in this was the combined staff of CINCLANT and the unified staff given to General McGaw.

The various agencies had foreseen every eventuality of consequence—and largely without the immediate coordination of the J-Staff, which arrived too late to get into the act, except for loading their own headquarters.

The first plane touched down on the magnificent runway at Keflavik Airport, Iceland, at 0450. There General McGaw was greeted by Mr. Edward B. Lawson, the American Minister, and the Icelandic Foreign Minister.

The troops unloaded, and were taken to the Quonset hut area bar-

racks left from World War II. On short notice the Lockheed Aircraft Overseas Corporation had fixed them up and placed the mess in usable condition. Moreover, they had a welcome hot meal ready and waiting in one of the two messes they operate at the airport.

THIS air transported operation was significant given the timing and background. Superficially, it was much like a commercial operation. Personnel and baggage made a long ocean hop without mishap. But there were big differences.

It was not just passengers that came in. Army troops with full T/O&E equipment arrived fully armed and equipped individually—including ammunition. They were not tourists. Some of the C-97s that were carrying a load of eighty and the impressive C-74s with their cargoes of vehicles and troop impedimenta were met by unloading details.

The tremendous C-124, with its unusually deep fuselage—so large that you wonder how it can fly—set its wheels down. Airborne history was made. The great nose of the plane opened up, built-in ramps were lowered to the ground and it seemed too bad there were no cheers—two 2½-ton trucks rolled down the ramp, and two 1-ton trailers were lower from its top deck in elevators. That's right: Two 2½-ton trucks and two 1-ton trailers made the non-stop ocean hop in one plane.

So the Army troops received not only their T/O&E equipment, but their transportation by air—everything they needed for battle. (Even heavy tentage and cots.)

THERE are many interesting and meaningful aspects of this move:

It was fully unified, at all levels, and this resulted in no misunderstanding and no confusion.

The move was entirely by air—a true airborne movement—we could have jumped here (though the planes would have to be specially rigged).

We could have entered combat, defended Iceland from the moment we set foot on the ground.

Ours was a relatively small force—but there was nothing to limit the size of the force except the ability to assemble planes. The distance in no

way limited the type of its equipment—except the limitations on any airborne movement.

It was a true transoceanic movement. But the same movement could have been made over land. This implication is so great that I shall not even attempt to analyze it.

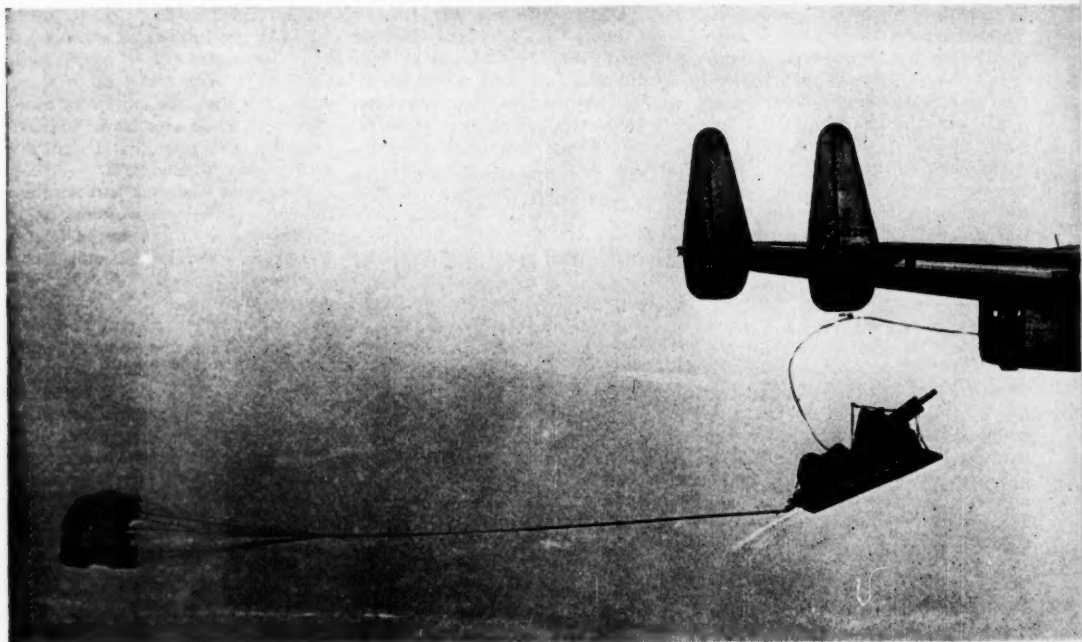
The troops who took part were untrained in airborne movements. Being an airborne soldier, I saw to it that everything was weighed, cubed and manifested by our staff for the headquarters detachment—but it was lost labor. The Navy had trained loaders who weighed and manifested it again—and loaded the planes, properly balancing the loads.

It is obvious that such a movement can be made in great force when planes are available, and with troops who are trained even a little in airborne operations—just so long as there is an airfield to land on. (I hope I may be pardoned, as a jumper, for getting in this plug: Somebody is going to have to capture that airfield in war and in some cases that is going to take a lot of jumpers. For that reason I'd like to get back with an airborne outfit. I'll be glad to help get those airfields if they are ever needed.)

While all of the big things worked without a hitch, there were administrative complications that took some solving. For example, right now I am assigned to an ASU in the States for record purposes of some kind, but at one and the same time I am also assigned to the Navy for duty. All three services are here on different kinds of orders, and each branch of the service keeps a different kind of morning report—there is not (yet) a unified morning report form. It would not be fair to say our AG is going nuts, but I can say he habitually carries a worried expression around with him. Don't let it be said that AGs always have it soft.

In conclusion, let me say that I am not only more sold on airborne potentialities than ever, but as each day passes, I've grown more and more unified. Now when a sailor says "Aye-aye, Sir" it sounds natural, though it still seems a little strange when I walk into the Quonset that houses our headquarters to find the Charge of Quarters wearing a dark blue uniform with a white cap jauntily on one side of his head and an Army .45 automatic swinging at his hip. Nor does it sound quite routine when he announces sharply:

"Attention on Deck!"



WINGED ARTILLERY

Major E. M. Flanagan, Jr.

A VAST, 300-mile-long armada of transport aircraft droned steadily through the sky. The thunderous hum of thousands of engines filled the air with ominous insistence. The Allied Troop Carrier Forces and the First Allied Airborne Army, from bases on the Continent and Great Britain, were on their way across the Rhine River. Hundreds of fighters, fleet, darting, and confident, shepherded the orderly formations of plodding transports and bulldog-nosed gliders across the enemy lines. It was the spring of 1945. The Allied Air Forces and the Allied Airborne Army

The airborne division has a lot more artillery punch now than it had during the Second World War. Here's how

were flexing their bulging muscles in this, their graduation exercise, after schooling themselves in the classrooms of Sicily, Normandy, Southern France, and Holland.

Now, retrospectively, we can say they graduated *magna cum laude*. They conducted themselves so magnificently on the Rhine drop that that operation, VARSITY, has been studied in detail by airborne men who considered it, until recently, the basis for doctrine on things airborne. Those same students now realize that the Rhine drop was a graduation exercise all right—graduation from kindergarten. The airborne force wouldn't be grown until it had more muscles in the way of more fire power, men, and ground mobility. The lessons learned around and above the

World War II drop and landing zones had to be studied, analyzed, and the results and recommendations acted upon.

It is almost fallacious to call a World War II airborne division a division because it was really just a little bigger than an independent, reinforced regimental combat team. There were only seven rifle battalions, smaller than normal, supported by thirty-six pack howitzers, fine weapons, but no match for the 105 and 155 armament of the standard infantry divisions. All units in that first airborne division were scaled down—a small quartermaster company, a light ordnance company, a light signal company, an understrength military police platoon, and no reconnaissance company at all. It was a unit, in

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short, which by sheer surprise, bold maneuver, and superior physical condition could make itself felt for a short time. Thereafter, it needed relief or sustenance. The mere fact that this division carried on with an unexpected endurance is no reason for us to continue with it. We need light units—but they should be light in administrative personnel and administrative equipment, not in guns and combat equipment. We need perhaps to make our division service units cellular so that self-sufficient, small, strong, mobile task forces can be formed from our divisions for special type missions.

In the relatively short time since

World War II the airborne division has grown—first by attachment of units for sustained combat and then by making those same units organic. The airborne division today is just slightly smaller in strength and fire power than the infantry division.

If we're in the infantry or the artillery, we ought to know in more detail what we can expect from the airborne division, especially its artillery. We might be working some day adjacent to an airborne division. We ought to know how that artillery operates and what problems it is faced with in an airborne assault.

LET'S dispel, first of all, some false ideas on what make up the airborne division artillery. It does not have 4.2-inch mortars nor should it have them. (Anyone interested in the reason for this has only to consider the long-range, antitank, pin point mass fire, time-firing capabilities of artillery to realize that airborne infantry wants artillery behind them to reach out to keep the enemy at bay while the airhead gets organized, and to punch away at the inevitable tank attack which a surprised alert enemy will throw against an airhead.) It hasn't got the pack 75 as its primary weapon any more. It hasn't got men as prime movers for its guns (like it used to have). It hasn't got single-barrelled caliber .50 machine guns as its sole anti-aircraft artillery. It hasn't got a lot of other things. But it does have power—power which provides the doughboys with the fire support they have learned to expect—power which permits the infantryman to fight in the manner to which he desires to become accustomed. The airborne artillery has weapons which, by virtue of

some rather remarkable devices collectively known as the heavy drop technique, can be delivered with the assault echelon of an airborne unit. The heavy drop technique has become so successful that it is the accepted standard method for the parachute delivery to an airhead of jeeps, ¾-ton trucks, 105mm howitzers, 90mm AT guns. The 105mm how has replaced the pack 75 as the primary weapon of the light airborne artillery battalion. The heavy drop technique has killed the military uses of the glider.

Work is being done right now to standardize the drop of the 2½-ton truck and the 155mm howitzer. The successful accomplishment of this will bring joy to the heart of the airborne commanders. The delivery of the 155 how battalion during an initial assault will mean a fast build-up of power in the airhead and help bring success to an airborne assault.

THE light field artillery battalion, airborne, of which there are three in the airborne division artillery, has three firing batteries armed with 105s. The organization of its firing batteries is unlike any other 105mm battalion. For each firing battery in the airborne artillery battalion has only four howitzers as compared to six in the normal firing battery of the light artillery battalion.

The reasoning behind this is vague. Apparently it has to do with decreasing the aircraft lift for the assault echelon and decreasing the resupply requirement for artillery ammunition. However, if there's an artillery job to be done in the airhead, it would ap-

Having floated gently to earth under its big parachutes, this 40mm. anti-aircraft gun is being prepared for action by the crew that parachuted with it.





This is the old and slow way: Gliders bring in the 75 and jeep for transportation. Not much fire power, either.

pear that the four howitzers are going to shoot enough rounds to accomplish the mission and it might be more than a six-gun battery would have fired. Regardless of the reasoning, that's the major difference between an airborne 105mm battalion and its counterpart in the infantry division.

The same difference is true of the 155mm battalion in the airborne division. It too has only four howitzers per firing battery. But everything else about it is the same as the normal 155mm howitzer battalion.

THE other major artillery unit in the airborne division is the airborne antiaircraft battalion. It is quite different from its counterpart in an infantry division. In the first place, the airborne unit has only three firing or lettered batteries as compared to four in the infantry division. The airborne unit has towed, single-barrelled 40mm AA guns instead of self-propelled, twin-barrelled 40mm guns. But the new airborne AA battalion is a far cry from the slingshot outfit found in the World War II airborne division (no reflection on the work done by those battalions is intended!).

On the surface, the need for an antiaircraft artillery battalion organic to the airborne division appears questionable. One might say that no airborne operation is going to be launched unless at least local air su-

periority over departure areas, along flight routes, and over the airhead is established and can be maintained. But it remains that we must always be prepared to defend against enemy air. Even if we do have air superiority, quadruple .50s of the AA battalions are handy and useful antipersonnel mowers.

THIS is a brief and broad brush treatment of the T/O&E of the airborne division artillery. The main points are these:

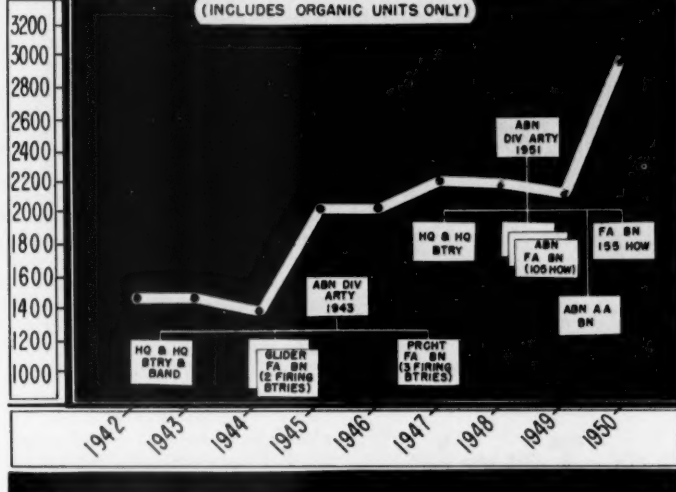
- (1) Each airborne artillery battalion, 105mm, has only twelve howitzers;
- (2) The 155mm battalion, organic to the airborne division, has only twelve howitzers;
- (3) The airborne AA battalion has towed, single-barrelled, 40mm guns and quadruple caliber .50 machine guns and only three firing batteries;
- (4) In almost all other items—transportation, radios, telephones, switchboards, mechanics, cooks, cannoneers, survey and fire direction personnel—the airborne division artillery and the infantry division artillery are the same;

This is the new and fast way: The 105 and jeep are air-dropped with the gunners. More fire power, too.



GROWTH OF AIRBORNE DIVISION ARTILLERY AGGREGATE STRENGTH

(INCLUDES ORGANIC UNITS ONLY)



(5) And most important, potent artillery can now accompany the infantry by parachute during the initial assault. The 105mm howitzer can be delivered in one piece. And experiments are being conducted right now which will permit the dropping of the 155 howitzer and the 2½-ton truck.

EVEN though the airborne division artillery has generally the same equipment as the standard infantry division artillery, the airborne redleg must be prepared for certain eventualities, conditions which the normal artilleryman would consider the result of a catastrophic snafu but which the airborne artilleryman must train for, look for, and accept almost as SOP. Though airborne warfare has progressed with great strides, it is still under-developed to the extent that the artilleryman must be prepared for these conditions in the initial stages of the vertical envelopment:

(1) Decentralized control because, not only is the normal formation for an airborne assault the combat team, but also because men and equipment might miss the pre-designated drop zones or, by the very nature of the airborne attack, might be unexpectedly isolated from the main unit;

(2) Movement of pieces by hand because prime movers might be lost,

not dropped, or, even damaged in landing;

(3) Communication by radio only because the enemy might occupy the terrain over which wire would normally be laid or the necessity for speed would prevent the installation of wire circuits;

(4) Direct laying and firing from the hip because of the possible need for speed in getting fire on the enemy;

(5) Defense against armor because the airborne division is presently weak against armor and enemy armor poses a major threat to an airborne attack;

(6) All-around, closely integrated, perimeter defense of the artillery position, a situation which as in Korea, is of concern to all artillerymen;

(7) An abnormally large sector of fire due to the circular shape of the airhead;

(8) A possible shortage of ammunition because of lack of aircraft, interference by enemy air, or weather which might prevent aerial resupply.

These are only possibilities and as combat in the airhead progresses, as control is centralized, as better communications are established, the airborne artilleryman applies more and more of the refinements of his trade, until finally he is conducting his business with the same meticulous care and mil-measuring detail of the ground artilleryman.

CONDUCT

(From *The Armed Forces Officer*)

Adjustment and dignity in any situation are impossible when minds are bent only on a code of conduct rather than on action which is consistent with the far objectives. In the early stages of World War II, it was not unusual to see a junior officer walking on the public sidewalk, hands free, and looking important, while his wife tagged along, trying to keep step, though laden like a pack mule. This was because someone had told him that it was not in keeping with an officer's dignity to be seen heavily burdened. In the nature of things, anyone so lacking in gallantry as that would stimulate very little respect for the officer corps.

Actually, in these times, there are relatively few special privileges which attend officership, and though the war brought perhaps a few excesses, the postwar trend has been in the other direction.

Normally, an officer is not expected to buck a chow line, or any other queue in line of duty, if he is sensibly in a rush. The presumption is that his time is more valuable to the service than that of an enlisted man. Normally, an officer is not expected to pitch a tent or spend his energy on any hand labor incidental to housekeeping. Normally, he has greater freedom of action and is less bound by minor restrictions than the ranks.

But the accent in these times is decidedly on the word *normally*. If a mess line were in an area under general fire, so that added waiting meant extra danger, then only a poltroon would insist on being fed first. And while an officer wouldn't be expected to pitch a tent, he would dig his own foxhole, unless he was well up in grade. At that, there were a few high commanders in World War II who made it a point of pride to do their own digging from first to last.

Greater "freedom of action," too, can go out the window, for conditions arise, particularly in war, when freedom of action can not be permitted anyone except the very top authority. When a general restriction is clamped down, the officer caught violating it is in more serious jeopardy than the enlisted offender.



The Gun Has Licked the Tank

We need tank destroyer units armed with self-propelled, high-velocity guns

Colonel Charley P. Eastburn

MANY times I have heard my friends say, "The most effective anti-tank weapon is another tank." Just as many times I have asked why that should be so, and have never received a satisfactory answer. To me it is a pat phrase that has been repeated so many times that it is now gospel and automatically incorporated into our bible—the field manuals.

The idea is unsound. Basically unsound. Its like pitting an ox against an ox, a man against a man. Given equal conditions of training, morale, and so on you have all the makings of a stalemate. In Korea it appears that the Russian T34 with the 85mm gun and our own Pershing or Patton with the 90mm are about evenly matched. So where is the margin of advantage?

In the history of warfare we find that there was a period during which the battlefield was dominated by heavily armored, mounted knights,

who fought by *shock* at close quarters. Battles were spectacles, with these armored knights pushing and hacking away at each other; bribery and ransom were a more effective way of deciding the outcome of wars. But at the Battle of Crécy in 1346, the English longbow defeated the heavily armored knights, and a missile weapon gained ascendancy over armor. But note that so long as armor was pitted against armor there had been a stalemate. Do we not have a similar situation today? If we fight armor with armor we adopt a strategy of attrition, which is extremely dangerous when we have potential enemies who already possess armor superior in numbers to our own.

In 1917 the new tank weapon came into its own at Cambrai and achieved a decisive breakthrough, although the victory was nullified by the fact (unrecognized at the time) that the supporting infantry and artillery lacked the mobility to follow through and exploit the success. It remained for the Germans to produce a unit of combined arms, incorporating mo-

bility, fire power, and shock action: this was their panzer division.

SINCE then antitank weapons have increased in effectiveness and now the tank often is forced to engage in a long-range duel with an antitank gun—to the great disadvantage of the tank. This has limited the usefulness of the armored division, and brought about a heavy increase of infantry in it to protect the tanks and to make a hole through which the tanks can pour. That in itself is an odd development, because the tank was originally developed as a means to advance the infantry against hostile machine-gun fire. Now the roles are reversed. I do not want to provoke an intra-service row, but the gun has licked the tank.

Tanks used to be considered moving platforms for machine guns. Now they provide the same service for artillery pieces—howitzer or high velocity. But always the gun is the big thing. The tank is merely the vehicle for transporting the gun, and its armor provides protection for gun and crew. Perhaps that is what is meant when we hear that the best defense against a tank is another tank. But do we need all that armor protection for an antitank weapon? Is not the emphasis placed on the wrong thing? Is it not possible that history repeats itself and the best defense against armor is a missile type weapon?

ASSUMING this is correct, what kind of missile weapon do we need? What are the desirable characteristics? We need a weapon which can secure a hit and penetration on the first shot, at 1,200 to 1,500 yards' range. It must be mounted on a carrier which will give it superior maneuverability. The crew and vital parts should be protected against small-arms fire and shell fragments. What weapon available today best fulfills these requirements? The 3.5-inch bazooka has ample penetration, but is too inaccurate and lacks range. Recoilless weapons more nearly approach the requirements for range and accuracy, but lack penetration. The ideal weapon would combine the range of a high-velocity gun with the penetration of a shaped charge, and the accuracy of a VT fuze. Whether we will ever be able to produce such a weapon is questionable.

Until research and development produce something new, the only sat-

COLONEL CHARLEY P. EASTBURN, Infantry, is presently on duty at the Military Academy at West Point.

isfactory weapon is a high-velocity gun. Either the 3-inch or the 90mm gun will do the job; smaller guns do not have sufficient weight of shell. There is nothing new about that idea. Rommel proved that almost ten years ago, when he used his tanks as bait to decoy the British Eighth Army within range of his emplaced 88s. And this was at a time when we thought that a towed 37mm gun was the ultra refinement in antitank weapons!

A towed gun lacks maneuverability. Once its position is disclosed it can be knocked out by artillery or aerial bombardment, and of course it is helpless while moving. So we must have a self-propelled gun—in other words a tank destroyer. I say that knowing that tank destroyers are considered obsolete.

Nevertheless, I will bet my bottom dollar that many infantrymen will agree with me that the M26 tank is not a suitable antitank weapon in the infantry regiment. The people who can best judge this are those who have fought in Korea. It would be interesting to get their reaction.

I have felt that it was a mistake to assign a defensive mission to an offensive weapon. The tank is the principal ground weapon in attack but we have restricted its capabilities by prescribing the antitank defense of the infantry regiment as one of its principal missions. The two don't go together. A tank is not versatile enough to accomplish both missions. So antitank defenses suffer. Here is a

weakness in the infantry regiment which needs correcting.

THE ideal antitank weapon must out-shoot and out-maneuver enemy tanks. That brings us back to tank destroyers. The Tank Destroyer Force had a motto: "Seek, Strike, and Destroy." It ought to be revived. Unfortunately some tragic mistakes were made, which doomed the Tank Destroyer Force almost at birth. First we committed tank destroyer battalions to action before they were equipped with a suitable weapon. In Tunisia, they fought German Mark IV and Mark VI (Tiger) tanks with 37mm guns mounted on the bed of a ¼-ton truck, and 75mm guns, model 1897, mounted on half-tracks. In spite of these pitifully inferior weapons the tank destroyer battalions in North Africa gave a good account of themselves. Losses in men and equipment were severe and one result was psychological defeat. The defeatists became frantic and sought to tone down the motto and mission. Tank destroyers would not hunt tanks. That encouraged the artilleryists to push their theory that tank destroyers should be given a secondary mission of indirect firing. This fitted in nicely with the contention of those who, impressed by Rommel's 88s, held that our tank destroyers should be towed guns. The tank destroyer concept was lost and we invaded France with the majority of our tank destroyer battalions equipped with towed

90mm guns, using two-and-a-half-ton trucks as prime movers. That was mistake number two, and it was suicidal. The weapon was practically worthless as a tank destroyer, and not much better as an artillery piece. From the first day of combat in France it was apparent that tank destroyers had to be self propelled, but it was then too late to change over, although an effort was made.

THE third serious mistake was the failure to develop a suitable carrier for the gun. It was a tough problem, one which generally requires several years of research to solve. Due to the wartime rush a compromise was accepted, and the gun was mounted on a tank chassis. Of course it looked just like another tank, and some people tried to use it like a tank, forgetting that it had a thin skin. A proper carrier should have a lower silhouette and look quite unlike a tank. Something along the lines of Terry Bulls' JARP would be suitable.

The M18 tank destroyer nearly approaches the ideal. It has marvelous maneuverability and two features which have been incorporated into present-day tank design: torque transmission and torsion bar suspension. But it looks like a tank, and the caliber of the gun is too small. Also, the weapon is too heavy for reasonable air transportability. Combat loaded, it weighs approximately 39,000 pounds (almost as much as the light tank), so that it can be air-transported only in the C-124.

The M36 tank destroyer with 90mm gun in action at Brest, France, in 1944.



ALL this brings me to my main point. Tank destroyer battalions, equipped with fairly light self-propelled guns are ideal for use with airborne forces. We certainly should be able to develop a weapon that can be dropped by parachute, or landed by glider, assault aircraft, or helicopter, during the assault phase of an airborne operation. The present anti-tank weapons of the airborne division are not powerful enough to do the job in the critical period before heavy equipment can be landed from transport aircraft. A self-propelled, high-velocity gun is needed to fill this gap. The tank is too heavy and a towed gun lacks maneuverability. Our airborne techniques apparently have advanced to the stage where the 90mm gun can be dropped by parachute, so should an airborne self-propelled weapon.

The Army's Newest Map

Colonel C. V. Clifton, Jr.

Photos by M. Friedman, Signal Corps, for the Department of Defense

ANY eighteen-year-old American boy who drives a car can plot a route from "here to there," on a service-station map, and follow the highway markers and caution signs to his destination. But very few eighteen-year-old draftees, and very few soldiers in their first hitch, can read the ridges, valleys, streams and landmarks on a military map, and then lead a patrol over a route to a meeting point.

Anyone who has tried to plot the advance of a patrol, or the strategy of a battle, knows the difficulty in visualizing the ground forms from a regular map. But when the Korean conflict broke out the Army Map Service, part of the Corps of Engineers, was ready with its newest innovation—a relief map, bearing all the familiar symbols and colors of our best military maps, showing all mountains and valleys three-dimensionally. Best of all, with the machines and techniques of reproduction the new maps can be reproduced quickly, and without prohibitive cost.

The Army Map Service says John J. Braund, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is the "granddaddy" of the idea. He thought of printing maps on vinyl plastic sheets—the same as playing cards—and then stretching plastic over carved plaster molds, in perfect registration, so that the mountains and valleys would be reproduced accurately in relief.

The Relief Map Division of AMS, headed by Charles S. Spooner, Jr., took it from there. Mr. Spooner, who had worked with relief maps made of rubber all during the war, sensed the value in the idea, and began the development, fabrication, and operation of the various processes and machines that would provide the mass production needed for operational use.

In the first seven weeks of the Korean war, the Army Map Service turned out twenty-seven original relief sections of Korea, with 300 copies

of each section. Then it came in with a much-improved and more accurate map of Korea, and once more the Relief Map Division turned out twenty-five more models, printing 800 to 1,000 copies of each sheet. During the first seven months of the Korean war the Relief Map Division produced more than 30,000 Korean maps.

Korean maps are usually on the scale of 1:250,000. The vertical scale of the map is usually exaggerated to emphasize the relief. For Europe, Asia, and Alaska there is a long-range project on the scale of 1:1,000,000 with a vertical scale of 1:250,000. However, some critical areas of Europe and Asia are also being reproduced on a 1:250,000 scale. For the Zone of the Interior, the Relief Map Division has produced several sections for posts, camps and stations on the scales of 1:250,000 and 1:50,000.

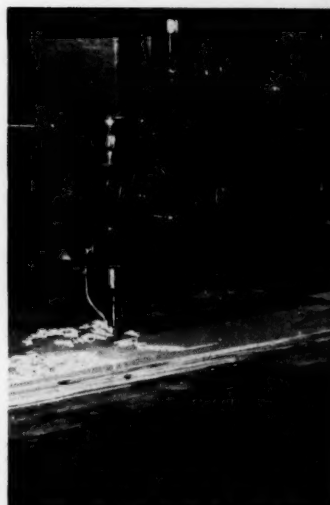
The process, from start to finish, is described in the accompanying pictures. Starting with the best map available, accurate maps are printed in color on sheets of plastic.

Printing the multicolor maps on plastic posed new problems. There was no trouble in feeding the thicker-than-paper sheets to the press, but the regular inks didn't dry as fast on plastic as on paper because the vinyl afforded very little absorption. So the AMS Reproduction Division worked with commercial companies to develop new inks that will "soak in," speeding up the drying process. But new inks then called for new "blankets" and "rollers" for the offset presses, so another chain of research is under way. Nevertheless, in single-color, a press turns out 3,100 sheets an hour, and AMS soon hopes to turn out four-color and five-color maps on the multicolor presses in a single process.

The other part of the spectacular job—forming the relief of the map, and in perfect registration—is more



With the X Corps in Korea. Plastic relief in Korea. They are especially helpful difficulties occur between various Un R. Russell and Lieutenant Colonel R Smith goes over the situation in the C

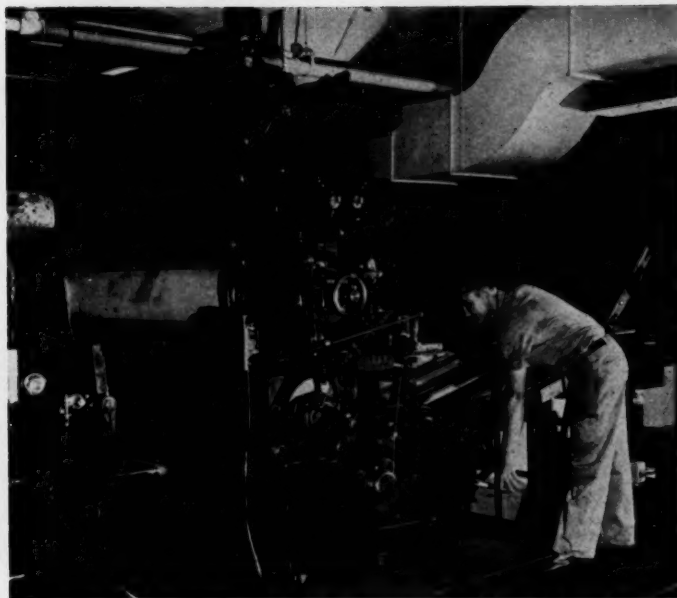


Creating the relief. At left the German lines of laminated acetate which are is an engraving in zinc of the contour hand the operator follows the contour machine cuts out the acetate along the out upside down. The top layer of the layer is the next contour level (100 ft are the highest mountains. The relief horizontal scale.

COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL



Maps are a boon to the outfits fighting lining up operations where language Nations forces. Here Major Clyde J. Laux listen as Colonel Aubrey D. s' sector at Hamhung.



Printing on plastic sheets. This is the first step in producing the Army's newest map. Four colors are printed—one at a time—on this offset press which can turn out 3,100 sheets an hour. The sheets are of opaque white vinyl, 15/1000 of an inch thick and each costs seventy cents. Research in new inks and presses may lead to high speed multi-color printing.



pantograph drill is cutting into the d together under pressure. At right the four-color map. With his right s of a particular altitude and the contour. The relief form is drilled te is sea level. The next laminated rs on this map). The deepest holes e is exaggerated four to one over the



Hand-carving of land forms. Special plaster with a low ratio of thermal expansion is poured into the acetate mold, cut by the pantograph machine. Skilled cartographers then carve the stepped-form plaster into a smoothed and polished replica of the land forms. Here the artists work on a section of Japan. When they receive the plaster cast from the molders, they paint the form with yellow ochre and then hand-carve to the point where only the very thin contour lines are left on the form. The job must be done with extreme care and accuracy. The Army Map Service trains men to operate the routing machine and carving and modelling technicians.



Three molds are required. First, the acetate form is filled and delivered to the hand-carvers. When they have smoothed this first casting and the positive is inspected for accuracy, it is turned over to skilled plaster molders to form a perfect "female" plaster mold, using hydrocal B-11 gray low-thermal expansion plaster. The table upon which the mixture is poured is vibrated constantly during the process so that no air bubbles remain in the mixture. The mold is then reinforced with a sheet of burlap. Finally, from the perfect "female" negative copies of the positive for the forming press are poured.

The forming of the plastic relief sheets is the key process. The three pictures on the right show this process step-by-step. Until the Army Map Service perfected the system and designed and fabricated the machinery, plastic relief maps were just an idea that had no mass-production possibilities.



of an art than a science. Many problems arose in these processes, too, but four years of experimentation in the Relief Map Division has developed machines and processes for the task.

The process starts with laminated acetate, stacked and glued together under pressure, with as many sheets of acetate for the mold as there are contours for the map. The laminated acetate process was improved by AMS. The routing machine—a cutting drill attached to a pantograph device Relief Map Division have developed in zinc—is of German design. It carves the relief forms in rough but accurate steps in reverse in the acetate. The end result is a carved form with sea level represented in the top level, and the deepest holes for the highest mountains.

Hand-carvers or modellers make the first plaster mold from the acetate into a realistic representation of the ground forms. Then the reproduction specialists, using a low-thermal-expansion plaster (to eliminate expansion and distortion), pour a "female" mold, and follow this with as many "male," or positive, production molds as are needed by the forming machine for the run.

In order that one atmosphere of vacuum may be applied to the forming machine, to draw the heated plas-



The printed plastic map meets the plaster relief form in the first process. Here a technician slips the four-color map on the form. The plaster relief form has holes bored through it, leading to the vacuum tube in the technician's left hand. The machine in the second picture does not have a name. The entire forming press was fabricated by hand, innovations and improvements being applied as they were developed. The center of the

COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL

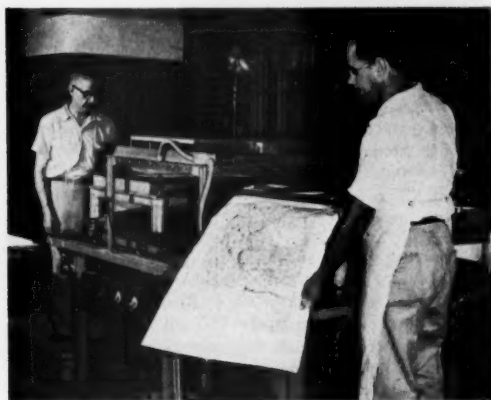
tic sheets down over the positive production form, small holes are drilled in the mold and the vacuum applied from the bottom. The heater is a Fiberglas, radiant-type, running at 275 degrees Fahrenheit. The twin forming machine can run about 160 sheets an hour in perfect registration. Because the plastic stretches under heat, little distortion in the printed map occurs when it is drawn over the mold, and rivers and valleys and mountain tops follow the form accurately.

When the maps are cooled, they are sent to be trimmed neatly, edited and inspected for accuracy, and finally "nested" in stacks to be shipped to the combat forces all over the world. In the entire process, the "rejects" come to less than five per cent, which is a better record than commercial plastic-molders report.

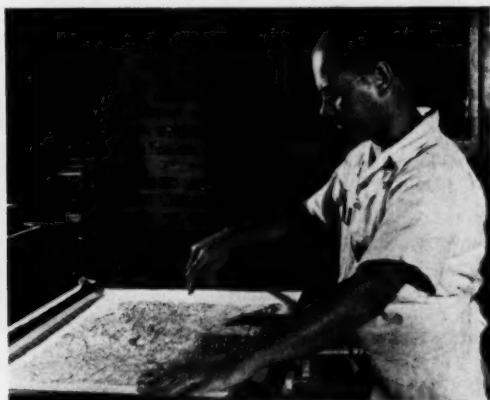
Most of the key employees in the Relief Map Division have been working in their specialties—plaster, press-work with plastic, or carving and modelling of relief forms—for several years. To expand the staff, however, AMS had to organize its own training and apprentice program in order to provide the Army's newest map in quantity and fast enough to meet the operational demands from the field.



Trimming, editing, inspecting and shipping. Maps in bundles of 200 sheets are sent to the battlefronts and to U. S. commands all over the world. A checker looks for mistakes or errors in registration. After inspection the map goes to the shipping department. Two hundred of these maps make a compact bundle for shipping. The entire process develops less than five per cent of rejects, a remarkable figure considering the exacting military map standards. Commercial fabricators of plastics experience a much higher rate of rejects.



two-end press is a warming machine, where the rolling tables slide under, and the plastic sheet is heated to 275 degrees Fahrenheit. As it softens and "melts" over the relief of the plaster, one atmosphere of vacuum is applied through the holes in the relief, and the map is formed over the relief mold. Exact registration is essential. Because the plastic is somewhat elastic the registration is not thrown off by the relief. On the left the forming bed



is slid under the heater, while on the right one of the formed sheets is taken off the machine. Each operator turns out about eighty sheets an hour. The third picture shows the sheets being cooled before removal. Compressed air is washed over the form for quick cooling before the clamps are released. The table is lowered and raised by compressed air. The heat is from a radiant heater, holding 275 degrees on each sheet for ten seconds.

GI's GENERAL

Selected paragraphs from "A Soldier's Story"

Mutual Confidence

... there were instances in Europe where I relieved commanders for their failure to move fast enough. And it is possible that some were the victims of circumstance. For how can the blame for failure be laid fairly on a single man when there are in reality so many factors that can affect the outcome of any battle? Yet each commander must always assume total responsibility for every individual in his command. If his battalion or regimental commanders fail him in the attack, then he must relieve them or be relieved himself. Many a division commander has failed not because he lacked the capacity for command but only because he declined to be hard enough on his subordinate commanders.

In the last analysis, however, the issue of relief resolves itself into one of mutual confidence.

One week before the opening battle Eisenhower had counseled me to be tough with the division commanders.

"As a final word," he said, "let me offer one item of advice. It is that you must be tough. You must be tough with your immediate commanders and they must be equally tough with their respective subordinates. We have passed the time where we cannot demand from troops reasonable results after you have made careful plans and preparations and estimated that the task can be accomplished. . . ."

However, to command a corps of four divisions toughness alone is not enough. The corps commander must know his division commanders, he must thoroughly understand their problems, respect their judgment, and be tolerant of their limitations. For there are few distinguishing characteristics of a successful division commander. Success comes instead from a well-balanced combination of good judgment, self-confidence, leadership, and boldness.

Experience Is the Pay-Off

General Marshall's invitation to raid II Corps for key members of my new Army staff was admittedly what I had been waiting to hear. In extending the invitation Ike was more generous than I expected.

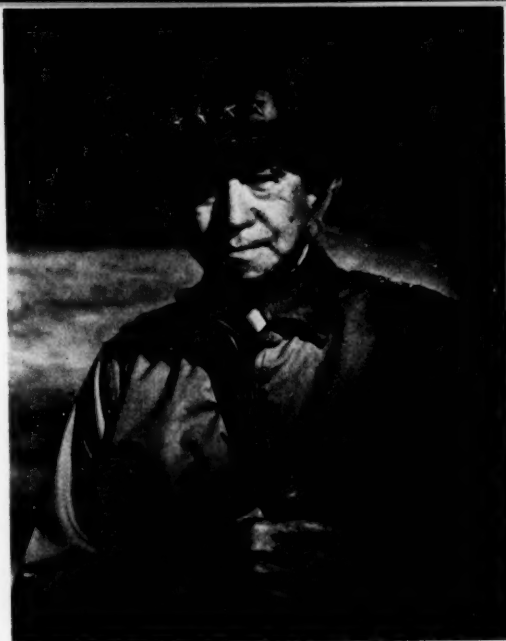
"Take anyone you want," he said. "You'll need the finest staff you can get."

Later when I drew up the list Major General John P. Lucas, who was to succeed me at II Corps, looked up from it and smiled.

"But this will give you a chance," I assured him, "to bring in your own men."

Lucas frowned.

"I'll make you a deal," I said. "I'll throw in this cara-



Photograph by Karsh, Ottawa

van-truck together with my jeep and its sponge-rubber seats."

"Hell, you couldn't take them with you anyhow. Bradley, you drive a hard bargain." Lucas gripped me on the shoulder. "But if I were in your shoes I guess I'd do the same."

For while it may have been unfair of me to strip II Corps of so many of its best officers, I could not in good conscience abandon an experienced staff and risk the Channel invasion to an inexperienced one. [Sicily, 1943]

No Staff Skeptics

I had already cautioned my staff that they were never under any circumstances to hint of doubt or hesitation. For even a trace of skepticism in the high command could be exaggerated to ruinous proportions at division, regiment, and battalion.

'Lightning Joe'

One of the officers suggested by General Marshall was Major General J. Lawton Collins. As commander of the 25th Division on Guadalcanal, Collins had relieved the Marines there and promptly cleaned up that island. Known for many years in the army as one of its bright young men, the Louisiana-born Collins discovered he was far too young for the Pacific. MacArthur, even then a chipper 64, preferred contemporaries in his command. At 48 Collins was little more than a stripling. Youthful for a division, there was little likelihood of his commanding a Pacific corps. In Europe, on the other hand, most of us were nothing but permanent lieutenant colonels wearing Sears Roebuck stars. Europe was obviously the best place for Collins to get ahead.

From *A Soldier's Story*. By General Omar N. Bradley. Copyright, 1951, by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Published by permission of the author and publisher. *A Soldier's Story* (\$5.00) may be purchased from the Combat Forces Book Service or at any book store.

One of the most outstanding field commanders in Europe, Collins was without doubt also the most aggressive. With a hand-picked staff to help him he seasoned an unerring tactical judgment with just enough bravado to make every advance a triumph. To this energy he added boundless self-confidence. Such self-assurance is tolerable only when right, and Collins, happily, almost always was.

My All

During a conference the week before COBRA, Eddy spoke irritably of the excessive front that had been assigned his 9th Division. "The carpet's too wide for two divisions," he complained.

"Very well then—how about another," I said, turning to Collins. "You can have the 4th Division." It had just been pulled out of the line for a rest.

Tubby Thorson's face fell and I laughed. "Gosh, I never thought we'd ever be able to give away a division as easily as that!" I said.

"Too easy," he retorted. "Now we've got everything we own in the battle. There isn't a single division left in reserve. The only thing we haven't committed is the Norwegian-American battalion—one battalion in reserve for the whole damned First Army."

"In Tunisia we never had that much," I assured him. "Anything else we can give you?" I said, speaking once more to Collins. "You've got everything now but my pistol."

Collins held out his hand. [Normandy, July 1944]

Tall Order

Collins' orders for this deployment reached him even before he broke into Cherbourg. He was to have five days for the turnaround of his corps: one for rest, two for the move, another for reconnaissance, and a fifth on which to issue the attack orders.

It was a tall order even for "Lightning Joe" Collins, a taller one yet for his troops. But I dared not give the enemy more time to dig in on that front.

Necessary Expediency

In war military expediency sometimes compels us to compromise on principles. Collaboration with Darlan was fully as nauseous to Eisenhower as it was to his critics in the United States. But, as Eisenhower insisted, he had not sought Darlan as an ally but as a convenient and useful tool. [Africa, 1943]

The Heavy Cross

In time of war the only value that can be affixed to any unit is the tactical value of that unit in winning the war. Even the lives of those men assigned to it become nothing more than tools to be used in the accomplishment of that mission. War has neither the time nor heart to concern itself with the individual and the dignity of man. Men must be subordinated to the effort that comes with fighting a war, and as a consequence men must die so that objectives might be taken. For a commander the agony of war is not in its dangers, deprivations, or the fear of defeat but in the knowledge that with each new day men's lives must be spent to pay the costs of that day's objectives.

There'll Always Be an England

Harmon had arrived in Beja storming over the delays en route, complaining bitterly of the British habit of halting for afternoon tea.

"Relax, Ernie," I told him, "the British have been drinking tea every afternoon, war or no war, for three hundred years. They'll be doing it for another thousand. You can't buck all that tradition. Next time they stop, you stop too, and go up and have some tea with them."

[Africa, 1943]

Hewing to the Plan

General Marshall, however, believed so strongly in the strategy of cross-Channel invasion that he remained indifferent to the Prime Minister's persuasion. More than anything else General Marshall feared that a British desire for easy victories in the Mediterranean would lure us into a day-to-day war without any long-range strategic plan. This wait-and-seeism, he argued, would not win the war.

U.S.-Canadian Relations

To spearhead his advance up the center of the Messina neck Montgomery chose the 1st Canadian Division of General Sir Oliver Leese's XXX British Corps. The husky brown-legged Canadians in their khaki shorts and flat tin hats were to take the fortress city of Enna in their advance.

South of Enna Leese found the German rooted into the hills for defense of that citadel city. After an attack in which he was thrown back, Leese dodged to the right on a secondary by-pass around Enna. Because the principal roads from Enna ran back toward my unprotected rear-area dumps, I could not afford to ignore the danger of this open flank. Unwilling to chance an enemy raid, I wrote to Leese:

"I have just learned you have sideslipped Enna leaving my flank exposed. Accordingly we are proceeding to take Enna at once even though it is in your sector. I assume we have the right to use any of your roads for this attack."

Leese replied so promptly and apologetically that I regretted my curt note. He assumed that his staff had notified me of his intentions. I was to make use of whatever roads we required for the operation. Then to assure us that no slight was intended he sent two bottles of NAAFI [Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute] Scotch along with his message. When Leese visited us a few days later in the heavily ornamented palace of Caltanissetta we reciprocated by serving high tea on china embossed with the crest of the House of Savoy. [Sicily, July 1943]

Ernie Pyle

II Corps had moved its CP into a scanty olive grove on the side of a hill northeast of Nicosia when Hansen came into my trailer one evening.

"I've been talking to Ernie Pyle," he said. "He'd like to trail around with you for a couple of days and do a column or two on you."

At the time I was still wary of newsmen, especially in that close a contact. Thirty-two years in the peacetime army had taught me to do my job, hold my tongue, and keep my name out of the papers.

"Why don't we get out of it if we can without getting Pyle mad. I'd feel better off without all that publicity."

"But General, try looking at it this way," Hansen said earnestly, "how many men do you have in the corps?"
"Oh—about 80,000."

"Well—now for those 80,000 troops you've got better than a half million fathers, mothers, wives, and what-have-you in the United States, all of them worrying about these men. A good many of them are probably asking themselves: What sort of a guy is this Omar Bradley? Is he good enough to take care of my man? They're the American people, General, and they've got a right to an answer. And believe me, Pyle is just the bird to give them a good one."

I threw up my hands and laughed. "Put it that way and I can't turn you down. When does he want to begin?"

For three days Ernie Pyle and I were inseparable. We breakfasted together in the morning on powdered eggs and soybean cereal. After the staff briefing we hung dust goggles round our necks and headed off to see the divisions. Lunches we ate on the road—tinned cheese from K-ration and a sticky fruit bar for dessert. And in the evenings we cut the dust in our throats with a jigger of Oliver Leese's Scotch.

On the fourth day Pyle returned again to his beat with the G.I's. "My friends will accuse me of having sold out to the brass," he explained with a sad smile, ridding himself of the helmet he wore while traveling with me and replacing it with a beanie. [Sicily, 1943]

Ernie's Last Visit

During a recent illness Ernie had dipped heavily into his slim backlog of columns until now he was fighting deadlines and crowding a new one each day. Worse yet, he said, he was all written out. Tragedy had at last sponged him dry.

"A couple of months' rest," I told him, "and you'll be back with us in the line."

Ernie forced a wan smile. "They tell me it'll be over by then—"

"Maybe," I agreed. "But if the enemy could command the resistance Ramcke had mustered at Brest, who knows how long it might last? Now is the time to quit but all signs point the other way. If he doesn't fold up on the Rhine, we may have to cut him to pieces before he gives up."

Pyle looked up surprised. "They're a lot rosier than that farther up front, especially at First Army."

I shrugged my shoulders. "Maybe that's because it looks so easy now."

Ernie returned to Paris for lunch; this was the last time I saw him. At dinner one evening in Wiesbaden only six days before we closed with the Russians, a TWX was delivered to me from Hugh Baillie of the United Press. Ernie Pyle had been killed on an island near Okinawa by Japanese machine-gun fire. The doughboy had lost his best friend of the war. [France, September 1944]

Wild Blue Logistics

When we asked the air forces for their requirements in that initial lift, the Air Support Command requested space for 660 vehicles. Hewitt raised his eyebrows and Wilson stared in disbelief.

"You'll have to cut it down," I told the colonel representing air, "that's almost as much as we can allow for an assault division."

"But these are bulldozers and heavy trucks, General," he answered. "We will need them for repairing the airfields."

"Yes, I know, but we've got to capture those airfields, first, and we'll need vehicles to get to them. If you need any help before your stuff comes in on the second lift, let me know and I'll see that you get some of our combat engineers."

The colonel refused, however, to lower his estimate. "Six hundred and sixty is rock-bottom, sir. We can't go in with anything less."

"Very well then," I answered, losing patience, "you make the assault with your 660 trucks. Clear the beach for us and we'll come in on a later lift. It's either you or the infantry. There's not lift enough for both."

The colonel radioed his headquarters and returned again with the list.

"I'm sorry General," he said, "but it's either this or nothing. We can't get along on less."

"Very well then, if none of your people will make the decision, we'll make it for you," I said. "You tell me it's all or nothing. Fine. Go back to your headquarters and tell them it's nothing. We'll go in without air."

The next day Patton telephoned from Mostaganem. "Brad," he said, "the air force is up here raising hell. They tell me you're pretty tough to get along with."

"Not half as tough as I will be, George, if they don't come down out of the clouds and play straight with us on this business of lift."

I explained the problem to Patton. "I know what you're up against," he said. "Handle them any way you want. I'll back you up."

Air eventually appealed to Algiers but no one cracked down on me. A week later the colonel returned, chastened and more docile than before. "Can you give us space for 234?" he asked.

"Of course," I told him, "and if you get hard up for engineers before yours come in, give me a call. We'll see that you get what you need." [Sicily, 1943]

Lift for D Minus 1

To make room for troops, services, and weapons supporting the assault units it became necessary to prune from every command all but its most essential transportation. As a result, even the 1st Division was pared down from its normal complement of 2,700 vehicles to fewer than 1,500. When an officer of the division complained, Tubby simply growled back, "Look, my friend, you're not going very far on D day. If you find yourself stumped because you're short on trucks, just call for me and I'll piggyback you to Paris."

Even the mild and inoffensive Wilson was being driven to curt replies. When an officer for Civil Affairs demanded D day tonnage in food for the French, Wilson stared at him across a desk choked with urgent requisitions for ammunition, gasoline, and bridging. "That food's important, is it?" he asked.

"Absolutely, sir," the officer replied.

"Good," said Wilson, "now listen closely. We'll fix you up for lift on D minus 1. There won't be another soul to bother you on the beach. You can feed all the Frenchmen you can find. And on the following morning you can wave a flag for us when we come in." Wilson kept this D minus 1 list at his elbow. He found it the best silencer G-4 had. [England, Winter, 1944]

CEREBRATIONS

Night Firing

The infantryman starts to win battles when he begins his basic training. Everything he learns up to the moment of battle helps him win. We know from long experience that proper training means fewer casualties for our team and more for the opposing team during combat. The cost of war in dollars and cents is enormous but the combination that wins cannot be given a money value.

The weapons and equipment of modern war can be used with success only when the men who man them have been trained under all conditions and in both day and night operations. Yet we send infantrymen into combat and expect them to use rifles, carbines and BARs effectively in night combat without honestly training them to do so. We assume that volume of fire and close combat measures are the necessary elements in night assault.

I agree that this is so, but I further believe that a soldier should be trained to deliver unaimed fire with individual weapons on flash, sound and indistinct targets at night. If he is, our fire will become more deadly.

We must never forget that our potential enemy outnumbered us. We must not only be as good as he is in night operations, we must be much better. Battle reports indicate that our Korean enemies have used night operations on many occasions. Reasons for these night operations have been:

To escape air observation and air attack.

To infiltrate our positions.

To flank our positions.

To screen their movements.

To execute operations in which he has been trained.

To exploit our weakness in night operations.

As long as we have air superiority an enemy must rely on night operations or suffer severe casualties. If the enemy gets air superiority, it may be necessary for us to convert to night operations. Many of us think our sniperscope is an effective aid to small-arms fire at night. But it isn't.

It is limited in issue and undependable in the field.

I propose that each infantryman be trained to deliver unaimed small-arms fire accurately on flash, sound and silhouette targets at night and that he also be given training in the use of grenades and bayonet at night.

Research in night vision supports the fact that training for night operations is a science and near maximum use of our senses can be developed. Perfection in night range estimation (distance judgment) can be obtained only through training and experience. How can a grenade be thrown accurately at night if the soldier cannot estimate the distance to the target? The target may be a flash, noise, or indistinct silhouette of the enemy. In order to get more efficiency from our infantrymen and weapons at night a training program should include:

(1) Night vision. Target recognition and estimation of distance and direction to flash, noise and indistinct targets at night.

(2) Use of individual weapons at

night. Unaimed fire in darkness and in artificial light.

(3) Unaimed firing at night. Close range and close combat firing.

(4) Small unit offensive and defensive unaimed fire problems at night.

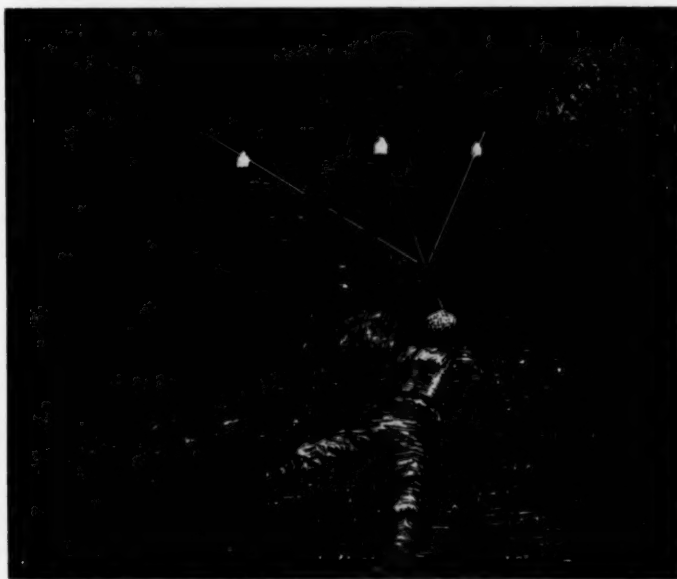
MAJOR SCHILLER F. SHORE

Infantry

Command Inspections

Twenty years ago at a large overseas post it was customary for the commanding general to annually inspect the motor vehicles of tactical units. One year the inspection involved competition among various units equipped with cargo trucks. Rather than expose the shining trucks to a dusty move to the inspection area the vehicles were moved into position a day early and there cleaned and polished. The CG and his staff made their inspection and the staff debated which of the two units—let us call 'em Companies X and Y—was the "best." The lieutenant commanding Company Y saw that the staff was having difficulty in reaching a decision so he suggested that both units drive around the area to give the judges another view of the vehicles. The staff agreed. Within a few minutes the lieutenant commanding Company Y got the nod as the winning unit. Why?

Because the vehicles in Company X would not run. They had been towed into position the night before.



Infantrymen should be able to fire accurately on flash, sound and silhouette targets.

I hardly need to make the point that appearance is not the most important characteristic of a man, vehicle or military unit. Rather it is operational efficiency—the ability to perform an assigned task that's all important.

In an effort to improve current command inspections, I have some suggestions to make. But first how are command inspections usually conducted? Sad to say, appearance and completeness of equipment are the all-important factors. Operational efficiency is disregarded. Units devote hours to cleaning up for a command inspection. Enlisted men have been known to stay up all night taking equipment out of the barracks and to the parade ground where it would be displayed for a command inspection. And then the inspector and his staff look over the units and their equipment and rate each superior, excellent, very satisfactory, and so on. All in good faith. How absurd!

Command inspections should consist of a performance test.

A tank company should be ordered to move its tanks on an administrative road march to the local tank gunnery range with the route designated. The commander and staff making the command inspection would station themselves along the route of march. Thus they could determine whether the unit had all of its vehicles operating. (A follow-up could be made on vehicles not operating. And the inspector could check to see whether the company has all its tools and the skill to use them.) On the march the commander can see whether the company moves efficiently. If a tank company cannot march efficiently it is of dubious value no matter how fine its appearance on a parade ground.

When the company arrives at the range the commander conducting the command inspection should have an enlisted tank commander in each of the platoons send a canned message over the radio through his platoon leader to the company commander. Then a company commander should send a canned message to his platoon leaders, instructing them to pass the message on to their tank commanders by radio. By listening in on the proper radio of any of the tanks in the company the inspector will be able to determine the efficiency of the radio communication within the company.

Now the ability of the company to deliver accurate fire can be inspected.

Each tank should carry five rounds of HE, four rounds of shot, and fifty rounds of caliber .30 with tracer. One tank crew could be tested at a time. The test should be similar to the one described in paragraph 316c of FM 17-12, "Tank Gunnery." Basically this test calls for an examining officer on the deck of the tanks.

In this test the commander conducting the command inspection will determine whether the weapon on each tank is functioning properly. In addition he can observe the overall efficiency of each tank commander and crew. And, of course, the inspector learns whether or not the company can shoot.

Having observed the tank company on the march, having checked the tank company's radio communication and tank weapons at the range, the commander conducting the command inspection has a good idea of the operational efficiency of the tank company unit. This idea of the operational efficiency should not be reflected in a lengthy check list. Rather the tank company commander should be told either "Your company is satisfactory" or "Your company is unsatisfactory."

This command inspection proposal will make better tank companies than the current method of conducting command inspections. Our present system calls for a display and inspection of so much equipment that I believe it is physically impossible to actually inspect all of the items (it is extremely detrimental to the morale of any unit to prepare for an inspection and then to have the inspecting officer fail to actually inspect what has been prepared for him).

Let's save our spit and polish for billets, formal dismounted inspections, and parades. And at the same time make the goal of command inspections a test of operational efficiency.

CAPTAIN JOHN K. BRIER
Armor

Issue Only When Needed

The American Army is so completely equipped that seasoned veterans have been known to blanch at the amount of equipment, spare parts and accessories a rifle outfit is required to display on inspection days.

Is all of this equipment necessary? And if so, does the rifle company commander have to be burdened with it? Assuming that the answer to the first

question is yes, I will proceed to reply to the second with a hesitant negative.

Consider the packboard. I seriously question the need for all of the thirty-eight and eighty-three packboards issued to the rifle and heavy-weapons company, respectively. They aren't heavy, to be sure, but they are, nevertheless, bulky, and these units are allotted only one truck to transport all baggage and ammunition. Would it not be better if some agency should be made responsible for storing, transporting, and making available, at the proper time, this offspring of a pack saddle?

In my opinion the regimental S-4 is the lucky fellow who should assume this responsibility. In some special situations the battalion S-4 could well be given the job. In any event, the boards should not become the company commander's worry until he needs them. At that time, the packboards are not a burden to him, but a blessing.

Let's assume a regiment has been advancing and reaches terrain in which motor transport cannot operate. The S-4, of course, has anticipated this logistical problem by proper map reconnaissance. He has selected probable locations for supply points. From his hoard of packboards in the regimental field train, he allots so many to each supply point. They are loaded on the transport which hauls other supplies to the point. When carrying parties report to the dump, there are the supplies and the packboards. Could anything be simpler?

Before S-4s begin beating me about the head with their training programs I hasten to add that this will not be the first meeting of members of the carrying party and the packboard. The company commander will have used them during training.

Imaginative soldiers can think of similar items which could be handled in the same way.

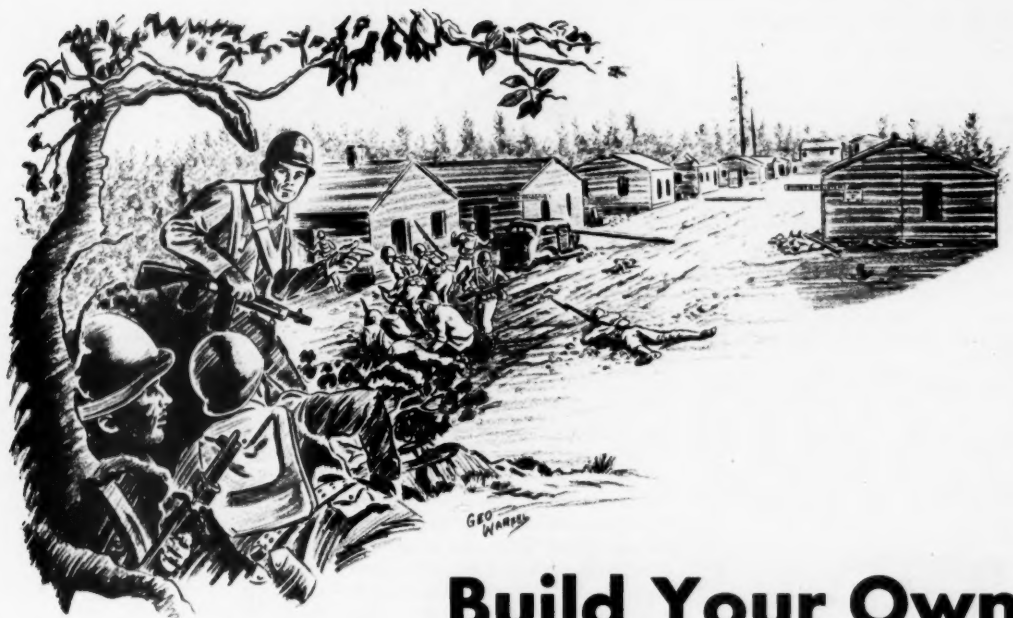
A thorough study of the tables of equipment would reveal quite a few items that could be held in mobile combat reserve for issue when needed. Two definite advantages are apparent:

(1) Equipment would be more likely to be available and in good condition;

(2) Infantry units would be more mobile and free to proceed with their job of fighting.

MAJOR BILLY B. SALTER
Infantry

COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL



Build Your Own Village Fighting Course

Captain Daniel W. Miller

Here's how to build your own village fighting course from the ground up, using salvage and junk. Do it right and you'll have moving targets, sound effects, booby traps and breaching walls.

SOME months ago I was detailed to help retrain thousands of enlisted reservists recalled to active duty. I was informed that Army Field Forces directives required eight hours of village fighting, scheduled on the tenth day of a fifteen-day training cycle. The direction of that phase of training was to be my job, because I had had some experience in it. I was also to set up the mechanics of operating a village fighting course.

What a breeze, I thought. Sure, it had been five years since I last ran a Battle Course—but a quick study of FM 31-50, *Attack on a Fortified Position and Combat in Towns*, would put me back in the picture.

The first disappointment was the date of publication: 31 January 1944.

CAPTAIN DANIEL W. MILLER, ARMOR, had the unusual experience of being detached from an armored unit to an anti-aircraft artillery brigade to teach infantry subjects to reservists of all arms.

Of course, the title itself is ponderous enough to be broken down into two parts. Considering the amount of time modern combat units are involved in town fighting and fortification reducing, surely enough is known on the subjects to fill at least two separate field manuals.

At any rate, I turned to part two, and studied the first three chapters. They covered fifty-one small pages including eleven diagrams and pictures. Good stuff!

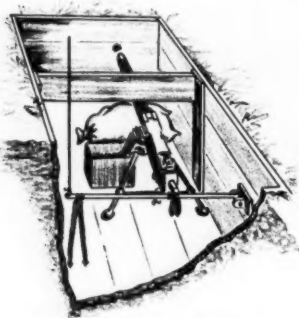
I then turned to chapter four on training. This was the meat! This would tell how to do it; how to build and how to operate. But it didn't. Unfortunately, chapter four consists of only two pages liberally spaced by non-helpful sub-titles. Of the ten paragraphs involved, four are of one-sentence size and no illustrations are offered.

The sequence which follows is my interpretation of FM 31-50 as applied to training large numbers of men.

Factors involved are limited training time, limited funds and limited numbers of instructors.

THE average class of 350 men was divided into groups of eighteen men organized into two squads. The training site was divided into various stations which included preliminary instruction in wall scaling, building clearing, firing positions and team work. Additional stations conducted concurrent instruction in weapons care and cleaning, booby traps and demolitions.

The fight was broken into three phases, all in continuous operation. First was the orientation conducted in view of the "village." Then the fight itself and finally the critique conducted some distance away. Each

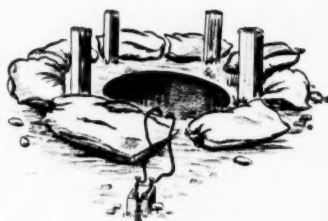


Machine gun sound effects box

phase was timed to twenty minutes. At the elapsed time the trainee groups shifted: Orientation to fight, fight to critique, critique to weapons care and cleaning and so on.

The "village" consisted of a single street with a walled compound at one end. Salvaged material including vehicle hulks, furniture, books, wire and draperies were placed in appropriate positions. Refuse from the local dump made it more realistic. Stuffed dummies generously daubed with red paint and armed with foreign looking weapons completed the effect.

Window and house top targets were simply constructed and activated by rope or wire pulls. Gravity and spring assisted return actions were used. Targets were "F" type, with silk screened facings lightly fastened to backing tacked to the main axis. Replacement was easy. Interior targets were reverse action, that is, cocked in an up or fir-



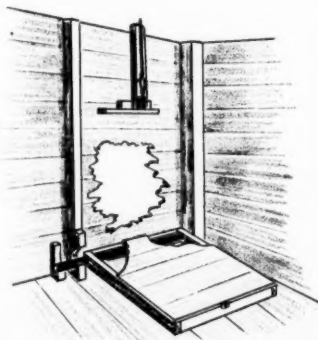
Charge hole

ing position until sighted. When fire was received, release actions were tripped, dropping the targets from view. Moving targets were stuffed dummies, cocked at stairtops. When tripped they would roll down wire cables.

I got sound and combat effects in several ways. Charge holes were placed between most buildings. One-twelfth pound blocks of nitrostarch and demolition caps with twelve-foot leads were used. To increase blast effects fifty-gallon steel drums were sunk into the ground as charge containers.

A 4' x 4' x 6' wooden box was placed flush with the ground at each end of the village. A light machine gun with a bar and spring trigger tripper was rigged in each box. The weapons were loaded with linked ball ammunition. Each gun was controlled from a nearby building. If the impact area had permitted it a more suitable method would have been to fire an LMG down the main street over the roof of the compound.

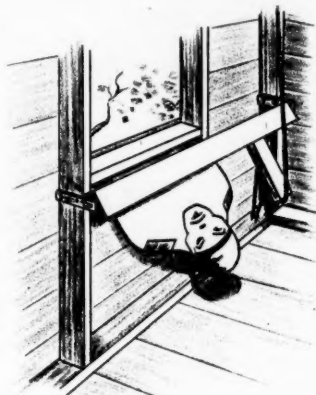
BOOBY traps were placed in all buildings. Window sills, floor boards and stair treads were hinged for quick



Breaching wall

charge replacements. We scattered and wired ordinary objects which might have dropped from a soldier's pocket. These were effective. Trip wires were not used because of the time it takes to restring and recharge them. The most successful trap was a Coke machine in the orientation area. Bottle tops and a part case of empties added to the realism. An assistant instructor with a half bottle in his hand was an excellent decoy. Usually such underhanded methods were unnecessary.

We found that smoke grenades produced too much smoke for too short a period. To produce the proper effect of burning buildings and vehicles, fires were kindled in twenty-gallon drums placed within the objects sup-



Surprise target

posedly burning. An occasional piece of wood and tar paper kept the fires new. Green tree limbs produced smoke of the right density.

The compound walls were rigged for breaching by a simple method. Uneven holes approximately 4' by 5' were cut at the base on the left and right side of the barrier. Heavily built doors with horizontal axles at ground level were installed. A spring release assisted by gravity fall dropped the doors when action was required.

One instructor was assigned to each site. At the fire fight, one officer and one noncom controlled the problem by presenting the targets, setting off the charges, operating the LMGs and the wall breaching mechanisms. Four men helped them. One serviced the two light machine guns, the other three replaced charges and booby traps and refuzed practice grenades.

World Perimeters

Colonel Conrad H. Lanza

21 June to 20 July 1951

PEACE

Germany. On 9 July, Great Britain, France and other nations, but not the Soviet Union and its satellites, ended the war with Germany by proclamation. On the same day President Truman recommended to the Congress that our state of war against Germany be concluded. Diplomatic relations with West Germany have already been resumed. No peace treaty is contemplated at this time because of the inability to agree on boundaries and some other matters.

Japan. On 19 July the State Department published the draft of a peace treaty agreed to with Japan. All nations at war with Japan have been invited to sign it. The treaty complies with provisions of the Yalta Conference, depriving Japan of its territorial possessions excepting the home and small adjacent islands. Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands are ceded to the Soviet Union. The independence of Korea is recognized. Japan renounces Formosa, the Pescadores, Spratly and the Paracel Islands, but no disposition of these islands is otherwise made. The Marshall and Caroline Islands are ceded to the United Nations which has already assigned them to the United States under Mandate. Ceded to the United Nations and to be turned over to the United States under an additional Mandate are the south half of the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa; and the Bonin, Volcano, Rosario, Parece Vela and Marcus Islands.

Japan secures immediately complete sovereignty. There will be no reparations. Occupation forces are to be withdrawn by the end of 1951, unless voluntary agreements are made with Japan to leave troops on her territory as part of a mutual security pact.

The Soviet Union has disapproved the idea of a treaty between the United States and Japan, unless agreed to in advance by herself. By letter of 14 July, the State Department advised the Kremlin that its constant objections which had held up a treaty for years would not be allowed to interfere with signing the treaty. Moscow has never objected to any provision of the treaty, but only to the method of drafting it.

Spain. Reversing a policy of years, and against strenuous objections from the British and the French, Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, held a two-hour conference at Madrid with Generalissimo Francisco Franco on 16 July. Subject was the use of Spanish bases for American forces, and the participation of Spanish forces against hostile Communists who might attack General Eisenhower's Army. No American communiqué as to what agreement was arrived at had been issued up to the date of writing this report.

The State Department on 18 July issued a communiqué explaining that



the change in the policy toward Spain had been made on the recommendation of the Department of Defense. Efforts had been made (commenced last February) to induce the British and French to agree, but they had refused to do so.

British objections are based upon Spain's fascism. Furthermore, there is a fear that the agreement of the United States with Spain is to provide

General Eisenhower with an escape route into the Iberian peninsula. To these fears the State Department replied that it is the firm intention of the United States to defend, not liberate, West Europe.

By the end of this year Britain will have four divisions in Germany, France three, Belgium one, and the United States six. Small contingents



from other states may equal another division. This is not a sufficient force to stop a Communist attack. The Spanish-U.S. agreement is a precautionary military move caused by this unsatisfactory situation. However, the European Allies interpreted it as evidence of an intent of the American forces in Germany to escape in rear of the Pyrenees. It remains to be seen whether the assertion of our State Department that the United States will fight in Germany will be accepted at its face value.

NATO

German Contingents. The United States was instrumental in having appointed a joint Allied and German board which convened to plan a German contingent to join the NATO. This plan has not been released. However, unofficial information is that it provides for a German Army of 250,000 men—10 or 12 divisions.

France has objected, and has recommended substitution of the Paris Plan. This provides for a German contingent, believed to be of the same size, which would serve in a European army, the other contingents being mostly French troops. On the ground that Germans are completely inexperienced in defensive warfare contemplated for the NATO no Germans would be admitted to the High Command, the General Staff, and no German Defense Ministry would be permitted.

On 9 July a German delegation arrived in Paris to try to reconcile the two plans.

Mediterranean Command. Disputes between the NATO countries as to who shall command in the Mediterranean have been compromised. An

agreement of 20 July, not yet published, provided that Admiral Fecteler, USN, was to command NATO forces in the Mediterranean. These following six areas were excepted from his jurisdiction:

(1) The English Channel, the North Sea and waters bordering Norway are under a separate British commander.

(2) A Near East Theater is set up under British command, to include the Eastern Mediterranean, and presumably Greece and Turkey. British and French are now prepared to admit these two states to the NATO as additional members.

(3) Admiral R. P. Carney, USN, is to command all USN forces in the Mediterranean. This is addition to present duties, which are to command General Eisenhower's right flank in north Italy. He also commands all USN forces beyond the Mediterranean to Iran, inclusive.

(4) The British line of communication from Gibraltar to Malta and the Suez Canal.

(5) The French line of communication from France to North Africa.

(6) The Italian line of communication from Italy to Sicily and Sardinia.

YUGOSLAVIA

Marshal Tito constantly reports strong hostile troop movements along his frontiers. He is further troubled by a partial famine. The United States is aiding him with substantial amounts of military supplies to meet the threatened attack, and with food to aid the economic condition.

There is little evidence, other than Marshal Tito's reports, that the Soviet Union intends to attack Yugoslavia.

But there is evidence that more likely Moscow wishes to support a revolt within that state. Once this starts, "volunteers" will storm over the frontier from the satellite states.

Yugoslavian revolt is possible. The word Yugoslav means South Slav, who form forty-nine per cent of the population. North Slavs inhabit the north sectors of Croatia, Slovenia and Slavonia and number thirty-seven per cent of the population. They were forcibly, and against their wishes, annexed to Yugoslavia in 1919. North and South Slavs differ in religion, language and culture: never have liked one another. The North fought with the Germans during World War II. Now have some good reasons for complaining that they are discriminated against: particularly that their religion is oppressed. About eleven per cent of the population are Moslems who are likely to be neutral in a conflict between North and South.

SOVIET UNION

The inscription on the statue of Peter the Great in Leningrad reads: "As he was; so he will be. To his friends kind; to his enemies terrible; to the world glorious." The Communists destroyed most of the emblems of the Tsars, but they preserved this statue. For it correctly represents the Russian ideal which has never changed since Peter the Great died over two centuries ago. Russia has always had a dictatorial government; its people do not object to it. Tsarism has been replaced in turn by Leninism and now by Stalinism. The rulers have changed, but the government has not changed, and the present one follows the old pattern. Russia ever advances.

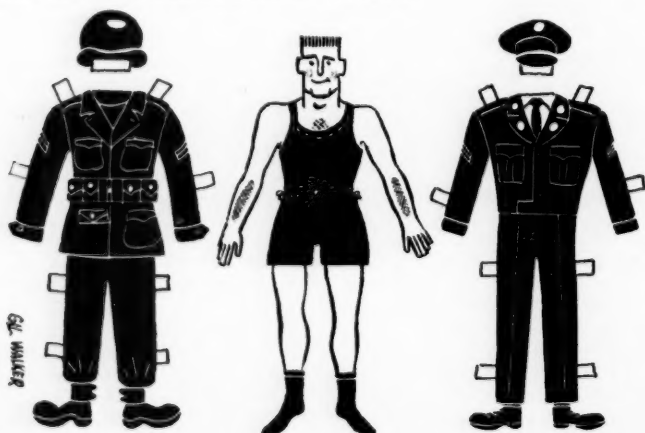
The armistice mission in Korea reveals that General Kim Il Sung is chief of state of North Korea and Commander-in-Chief; while General Peng Teh-huai is commanding general of the Chinese "volunteers." Who are these men? While not exactly known, best information is as follows:

Kim Il Sung was born in Korea about 1912. Real name is Kim Sung Chu, no relation to a real Kim Il Sung, another Korean, born about 1885. The latter led a revolt against Japan, but was defeated in 1919. He escaped to China, but soon after disappeared. Kim Sung Chu was a Russian selection, produced in 1945 as Kim Il Sung whose name he took. As far as known he is not a graduate of any Russian, or any other, school, and did not even understand Russian when he entered Communist service. From 1930 to 1945 Kim was a bandit operating along the Siberian border and occasionally raided the Japanese. This seems to be how he became acquainted with the Russians.

Peng Teh-huai was born in central China in 1900. He received no known education and as a youth was a bandit. He joined the Army in 1918, and rose to brigadier general by 1927, when he deserted to the Communists. He has remained with them since. At the start of the Korean war, Peng was CG of the 1st China Army Group, normally garrisoning north China. This Army Group appears to have been broken up during the summer of 1950. Part was later identified with two Tibet Expeditionary Forces. Another part went to Manchuria, and may have acted as replacement divisions for the Chinese forces in Korea.

A Polish Communist army of 20 divisions has been created. It is not certain that all divisions are Polish, some may be Russian. Also five new Soviet divisions recently arrived in Poland for unknown reasons. There is a small coastal Polish naval force, and a few Polish air squadrons.

It is uncertain whether these Polish troops will be trusted in line in case of war with the West. Considerable unrest exists in Poland in spite of severe repressive measures. So much so that Moscow has slowed up its anti-religious persecutions. Polish troops might fight the Germans—normal custom for the past thousand years—but fighting the Atlantic nations is something else.





ARTILLERY

Electronic Mif-Mif

The meteorology instructional program in the Department of Observation of the Artillery School has been expanded to keep abreast of the use and development of electronic methods in artillery meteorology.

Two separate courses are now conducted. The first, the Artillery Ballistic Meteorology course, is eleven weeks long and fully qualifies operators for both visual and electronic methods of measuring and evaluating weather data, and processing this information into met messages for anti-aircraft and field artillery firing units.

The Weather Equipment Maintenance course lasts twelve weeks and includes five weeks of basic electronics taught by the Department of Communication, followed by detailed instruction in second and third echelon maintenance of all present items of electronic meteorological equipment.

The maintenance course also includes a sub-course introducing the new auto-tracking and recording radio direction finder, the RAWIN Set AN/GMD-1. This equipment has been standardized between the Army Field Forces and the Air Weather Service, and issue of production models is expected this fall.

Instruction in the Department of Observation will convert completely to this equipment when a sufficient number of sets becomes available. An engineering development model, recently received from the Signal Corps laboratories, is used in demonstrations and introductory instruction at TAS.

Visual Cast Projector

The Department of Gunnery is experimenting with a new method of instruction in observed fire. The current students in the basic officer course are the guinea pigs.

The experiment is the use of the Visual Cast projector (see March 1951 issue of COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL) in conjunction with practically all classroom work in observed fire. It is expected to reduce lecture type instruction and increase student par-

ticipation in practical work prior to actual service practices.

New Training Film

Filming of a new training film on Fire Direction Procedure has been completed by the Signal Corps Photographic Center, and numbers have been designated for issue of the film.

The new film is in three parts: Part I, Precision Fire, is number TF 6-1696; Part II, Area Fire, is number TF 6-1697; and Part III, The Observed Fire Chart, is TF 6-1703.

Ammo Study

A new instruction period in fire direction is being prepared by the Department of Gunnery concerning terminal ballistics and characteristics of ammunition.

Mechanic's Course

Prerequisites for attendance at the Artillery Vehicle Maintenance Supervision course and the Artillery Track Vehicle Maintenance course, both of which are eight-week courses, include qualification as a unit vehicle mechanic.

Students are expected to have completed the ten-week MOS 4014 course at a training division or replacement training center, or to have equivalent practical knowledge, prior to being detailed to either of the above courses.

Approximately fifty percent of the students reporting for these courses have been unable to pass a comprehensive qualification examination designed to determine "equivalent practical knowledge" of the student.

A valid test for a commander to use in determining if his potential students are qualified is the WD, AGO, PRT 418, "Auto Mechanic's Test" (MOS 014). A raw score of 50 (equivalent to 67 per cent) on this test indicates proficiency as an 014. Appropriate scoring and rating keys are listed on page 97, SR 310-20-6, 1 Nov 50. PRT 418 tests are normally available through the unit or post classification and assignment sections.

Communications

The Department of Communication recently has moved and expand-

ed its demonstration of the "Field Artillery communication systems in operation." The demonstration now includes all types of communication at near-normal operating distances. All communication transmissions are tapped into the public address system so witnessing students can hear everything that goes on.

The demonstration embraces two fire missions and many skits which point up the role that communication plays in the normal activities of a 105mm howitzer battalion.

Master Lesson Plans

The Department of Observation is writing a series of Master Lesson Plans on survey methods which will be available to units through the Book Department in the near future. They are: "Artillery Survey Planning" (ready 1 Oct 51), "Resection for the Artillery" (ready 1 Oct 51), and "Maps and Aerial Photographs for the Artillery" (ready 1 Nov 51).

Five lesson plans of the series which already are on sale at the Book Department are: "Instrument Repair (Transit)," "Artillery Survey Mathematics," "Traverse for the Artillery," "Triangulation for the Artillery," and "Practical Astronomy for Artillery."

These master lesson plans include the various elements of each method of survey as presently taught at TAS for both observation battalions and firing battalions. An explanation of the method used, capabilities and limitations, accuracies, and sample problems are included.

New Resection Computation

A new three-point resection computation form has been developed at TAS to replace the present forms recently approved by Army Field Forces. The new form is based on the formula for the tangent of half an angle. The entire position computation may now be performed in 30 minutes on a single form whereas three forms were employed formerly, requiring 60 minutes to compute.

Battery Administration

Student officers in the Associate Field Artillery Battalion Officer course will soon find instruction in mess management, supply, and administration added to their schedule.

Previously, these administrative subjects were taught only in the Officer Candidate Courses at Fort Sill. It is felt, however, that administrative in-

struction for officers is also desirable because of changes in supply and records systems in recent years.

Air Board Meeting

The second conference of the Army Aviation standardization board, recently appointed by the Departments of the Army and Air Force, was held at Sill late in July. The initial meeting at San Marcos, Texas, was in June.

The purpose of the board is to standardize the training of Army aviators and to eliminate duplication of effort at San Marcos and Sill. A single program of instruction will cover instruction at both schools, with the San Marcos school having the embryo pilots during their first 15 weeks and TAS rounding out their tactical training at Fort Sill in the 12 succeeding weeks.

Each school has three permanent members on the board, with technical advisors added as needed. Both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft instruction are included in the program.

ROTC Advisor

The Artillery School has appointed an advisor for ROTC affairs. It is the primary mission of this officer to advise and assist the 40 Field Artillery ROTC units in colleges and universities of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii. He also will coordinate the preparation of necessary instructional material, placards, posters, photographs, and training aids to support the ROTC program.

The School is now working on a long-range plan which, it is believed, will offer maximum assistance to PMS&Ts, and will stimulate recruiting in the Field Artillery branch of the combat arms.

ORC Program

The Civilian Components branch of the Department of Training Publications and Aids is in the final stages of preparing the ORC School Center program for shipment to Field Artillery branches of ORC School Centers throughout the continental United States. The distribution list now includes 162 schools in the second phase of instruction.

Since the material generally is that which is presented to resident students, the branch has revised the material so that it will be applicable in all geographic localities in the country. Doctrine and techniques remain

the same as taught to resident students.

ORC Subject Schedules

As of the middle of July, 26 ORC subject schedules for field artillery have been completed and forwarded to Army Field Forces for approval and subsequent publication. When the program is completed, there will be 62 such schedules to aid instructors in the ORC training program.

The subject schedules are intended as guides for the instructors in preparing their own lesson plans. They cover the scope, lesson objective, general training notes, and hourly blocks for presentation of the subjects. Each block of instruction is complete with a lesson topic, text references, applicable training aids, and classroom requirements. Field Artillery subject schedule are numbered in the 6 Series.

Extension Course News

Mail Study Growing. Statistics for the first six months of 1951 show that 56,350 lessons were completed and submitted to the Department of Extension Courses during the period. As of 30 June, there were 7,708 students enrolled.

Review Courses. Two artillery subcourses, 30-20FA, "Field Artillery Meteorology," and 50-4FA, "Artillery with the Corps in Offensive Action," have been revised and are now being printed. They will be available to students soon.

AAAIS and AAOC. The final subcourse in the anti-aircraft program of TAS has been approved by Army Field Forces. This course is 40-23AAA, entitled "AAAIS and AAOC." It is expected to be available in October.

Map and Photo Reading. Subcourse 30-11FA, "Map and Aerial Photograph Reading for Field Artillery," has been revised and service tested by the Department of Extension Courses. New features included in this subcourse are the Universal Transverse Mercator grid system and new map symbols which will soon appear in the new FM 21-30, "Conventional Signs, Military Symbols, and Abbreviations."

Reserve Credits. In mid-July, the records of all Reserve officer students who had a retirement year ending 30 June were checked for the number of completed credit hours for the year.

Certificates were sent to military districts listing completed credit hours. Information copies were sent to the students.

INFANTRY SCHOOL

Officer Candidates

The first Infantry officer candidate class graduated early in August and one class will be graduated during the rest of the calendar year.

An innovation in the present OCS is the establishment of "senior privileges" in classes beginning their nineteenth week of instruction. (The course is 22 weeks in length.) These privileges gives the candidate almost the same status as an officer. He wears a distinctive blue helmet and shoulder tabs and rates salutes from candidates who are his juniors. He can be called on to serve as an assistant instructor, company supply or mess officer, or assistant battalion duty officer.

Rangers

The Ranger training course is turning out more and more graduates. So far more than 2,000 have won the coveted Ranger shoulder patch. The latest graduates included men and officers for Ranger companies in the 28th, 43d and 4th Infantry Divisions.

Paratrooper Training

The Airborne Department is turning out more qualified paratroopers than any time since the end of the Second World War. In May 3,144 officers and men received their wings. About 85 per cent of these who volunteer for jump training complete the course and win the jump wings. The last class to graduate included four Greek and one French officers.

Paratroopers are also learning to jump at Fort Bragg. This was necessary because the Benning facilities were overloaded.

ORC and ROTC

The Infantry School continues to turn out training material for the ORC School system. New schools starting in January 1952 will receive their first classroom material by 30 October and schools starting their second-year classes will receive theirs at about the same time. Revised Programs of Instruction are being prepared and will be sent to all schools. There are 72 new schools scheduled



The Mobility of an Army

WE happened to run across this picture, made in Korea in January according to the Signal Corps caption, and we can't resist reproducing it here with a few random historical observations and comments.

General Von Scharnhorst would have disapproved of this picture for he is on record as advocating that the "infantryman should carry an axe in case he may have to break down a door." So far as the eye can detect, these two soldiers carry nary an axe between them.

Marshal De Saxe, however would have approved. For he once said: "It is needless to fear overloading the infantry soldier. This will make him more steady." Note the steadiness and resolution of these two soldiers; ready for anything and well able to handle it!

Frederick the Great would have been coldly critical. For he held that a soldier should always carry three days' food. We see no rations in this picture.

Napoleon would have been wrathful had these two men been soldiers in the *Grande Armée*. A soldier, he said, should never be without "his musket, his cartridge box, his knapsack, his provisions for at least four days and his pioneer hatchet."

And finally we come to Colonel S. L. A. Marshall, from whom, as you may have suspected, we stole the above quotations. For Colonel Marshall's comment we have selected one from a recent article, written after his return from Korea, that we think fits the case very well. "It is curious," he wrote, "that our overmotorized nation is now undermotorized at the decisive end of the line."

to begin in January. This will bring the total to 129.

The new Office of the ROTC Advisor is going all out to give Infantry ROTC detachments every possible aid. The ROTC Advisor is contacting PMS&Ts and Senior Infantry ROTC instructors directly to determine ROTC requirements for training literature, aids and small unit problems. An "ROTC Newsletter" is being established to disseminate news about the ROTC.

A conference on ROTC matters attended by one PMS&T or senior instructor from each Army Area may be held at Benning at a later date.

Civilian Interest

Aroused civilian interest in military affairs and particularly the Army is reflected in the increasing number of newspaper and magazine writers who are visiting Benning.

In recent weeks correspondents for *The Saturday Evening Post*, *New Yorker*, *Minneapolis Star*, Associated Press, and National Negro Press Association spent some time at Benning. A number of photographers and freelance writers have also visited the Center.

July Quarterly

The July issue of the *Infantry School Quarterly* appears in a slightly smaller and more readable format. The leading article is a review of the history of the Infantry School by Major John W. Baumgartner.

The Infantry School, he writes, "was a product of the school of hard knocks." It "developed its muscles and punch, while ducking the blasts of its detractors, surviving the famine of an economy-reduced army, and absorbing the blows of disheartening conditions imposed upon it by indifference, neglect and factional hostility."

Its development was so thorough that when critical educators visited it during World War II they went away singing its praises. Dr. James Grafton Rogers of Yale University said it was "simply magnificent." And Professor Warren A. Seavey of Harvard Law School wrote: "I had not supposed that an Army School could be so good, and I am somewhat chagrined that, in spite of an entire life spent in studying educational methods, I am not able to suggest anything which would appreciably affect the quality of the work."

Other articles in the July Quarterly:

COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL

Rifle Company as Support of an Advance Guard. By Major Robert G. Kimball.

Principles of Anti-Guerrilla Warfare. By Lieutenant Colonel Arthur P. Murray.

Have They Met the Test? By Captain Robert H. Philips.

Night Patrolling. By Captain Frank F. Rathbun.

SIGNAL CORPS

New Equipment in Korea

Lighter field wire with better talking characteristics than the World War II wire has been used in Korea for many months. A light, portable teletypewriter has just begun to appear. The Signal Corps is in production with a 20-member "family" of vehicular, voice radio sets. Very shortly, new walkie-talkie and new handie-talkie radios will be coming off the production lines. Both will be FM, like the 20-family group, and intercommunication between all of them will be possible. There also has been developed a field switchboard that weighs only 22 pounds.

Production

With over 65 major items of Signal Corps equipment, it was found possible during the past fiscal year to place quantity orders two to three years ahead of pre-Korean plans. This was accomplished by condensing production and development schedules on the items concerned. The orders have been in the fields of communications, electronics, meteorology, photography, and nucleonics. They include radio relay sets for both forward and rear area use; a series of 50- to 2,000-mile-range AM field radio sets; and a radar mortar locator.

Integration

This speeding of equipments to the field has come within the pattern of post-war planning and engineering. The Signal Corps has concentrated its efforts since the end of World War II on an integration of military communications, especially at the combat level. To achieve integration of communications, two things must be done: first, a plan for a flexible system must be drawn up—a grid with many alternate routes; second, new equipment must be engineered to fit that plan, each working with as many other equipments as possible.

Keystone of the integrated commu-

nication system at the combat level is the new 20-member family of voice, FM, vehicular radio sets. This series is actually a group of *major components* which can be arranged in a number of different combinations to produce a variety of radio sets. Twenty such combinations have been adopted as standard sets; many more are possible. The Signal Corps speaks of these major components as "building blocks." While the sets are designed primarily for vehicular use, they can be modified readily with a field kit and used on the ground. They are man-transportable. The application of the "building block" principle simplifies maintenance and repair, because whole components can be replaced easily when trouble develops. The sets have a range of about 15 miles, but two sets can be linked together for automatic retransmission of voice messages over longer distances.

These vehicular sets will operate with both the new walkie-talkie and the new handie-talkie radios. The new walkie-talkie has about one-half the weight and bulk of the World War II model. It comes in three models, for Armor, Artillery and Infantry, with the frequency range of one overlapping that of another. The new walkie-talkie operates with the new handie-talkie, which has about the same weight and size of the World War II set but, nevertheless, is a completely redesigned, FM model. It provides the most forward link in the integrated communication system. The handie-talkie is good for about a mile, and the walkie-talkie has a range up to five miles.

Wire and Switchboards

While radio is important, so is wire. The two together make for flexibility and reliability in military communications. Hence, the Signal Corps has pressed developments in the field of wire, as well as in the radio field.

The new combat switchboard will operate on both wire and radio circuits. Weighing only 22 pounds, it has twice the capacity of some of the much heavier equipment it will replace. It has retractable cords which will stay clear of battlefield mud and water. When not in use, it can be folded into a case and carried like a portable typewriter. It can be readily transported by air and dropped from the air. Circuit components are contained in units which may quickly and easily be replaced in event of

failure—again, the "building block" principle. It can be easily expanded to provide greater capacity. Each board has a 12-line capacity, but it is possible to stack as many as three boards atop one another. Then you get, not 36 lines, but 46 lines as a maximum—if you make some slight circuit modifications.

Teletypewriter

As terminal equipment for both wire and radio circuits, the Signal Corps has already started shipping to the field—including Korea—a light, portable page teletypewriter. Printed messages now will go much closer to the front than was possible during World War II. The page printer itself weighs only 45 pounds and can be carried by a paratrooper on a drop. This compares with older equipment weighing 225 pounds. This portable teletypewriter is but one-fourth the size of the equipment it is replacing, has 300 fewer parts, is considerably stronger, and is capable of transmitting and receiving messages 66 per cent faster than older types—on both wire and radio circuits—which means not only faster messages, but in effect an increased message-carrying capacity of the circuits. The portable teletypewriter is waterproof, and should it be used in amphibious operations, could be floated onto a beach. Extensive field tests have shown that the whole assembly—page printer, power unit, and case of accessories, which combined weigh only 116 pounds—can be removed from carrying chests, installed, and placed in operation by one man in less than 10 minutes.

ACAN

While, since the outbreak of Korean hostilities, the Signal Corps has placed increased emphasis on providing the Army with new combat communications equipments, there also has been a program of improvements in the Army Command and Administrative Network. The ACAN is the Army's "long distance" service and is the backbone of the global net of the Signal Corps. Improvement has come in the light of a rapidly expanding traffic load on these "long distance" circuits. For example, at the Department of the Army Communication Center, the number of relayed messages last fiscal year had increased 36.5 per cent over the 1950 fiscal year. Likewise, the number of originating and terminating messages increased by 70.5 per cent.

Report on Manuals

OF THE following new or revised FMs and TMs, those marked with an asterisk (*) have been printed and are in process of distribution. Those unmarked have been delivered to the printer. Normally it takes about four months for the printer to turn out a publication ready for distribution. Date of information is 13 July 1951.

- 3-20 Tactical Employment, 4.2 Chemical Mortar Battalion.
- 3-50 Smoke Screening Operations*
- 3-205 The Gas Mask*
- 3-240 Field Behavior of Chemical Agents*
- 5-211 Universal Grid Systems
- 6-120 FA Observation Battalion and Batteries
- 7-17 Armored Infantry Company and Battalion
- 7-24 Communication in Infantry and Airborne Divisions*
- 8-10 Medical Service in a Theater of Operations*
- 8-285 Treatment of Chemical Casualties
- 9-6 Ammunition Supply*
- 9-260 81mm Mortar T106 and Mount T62*
- 9-261A 4.2 Mortar T104 and 4.2 Mount T61*
- 9-297A 3.5 Repeating Rocket Launcher T115*
- 9-314 57mm Rifle T13E13 and M18, and 75mm Rifle T21 and M20 (T25)
- 9-355A 76mm Gun T124 and Carriage T66*
- 9-718 Medium Tank M46 and M46A1*
- 9-723 Tank Mounting Bulldozer M3*
- 9-729 Light Tank M24
- 9-730 Light Tank T41E1
- 9-1100 Inspection of Ordnance Materiel in Hands of Troops
- 9-1252 40mm Automatic Gun*
- 9-1901 Artillery Ammunition*
- 9-1981 Military Pyrotechnics*
- 10-18 QM Salvage Company*
- 10-19 QM Subsistence Supply Company*
- 10-23 QM Reclamation and Maintenance Company*
- 10-77 QM Petroleum Supply Company*
- 10-402 Mess Management*
- 10-105A Cook's Workbook*
- 11-40 Signal Photography*
- 17-12 Tank Gunnery*
- 19-20 Criminal Investigation
- 20-240 Meteorology for Artillery*
- 20-241 Meteorological Tables for Artillery*
- 21-14 Military Courtesy*
- 21-30 Military Symbols and Abbreviations
- 23-5 Rifle, M1
- 23-15 BAR, Caliber .30, M1918A2
- 23-85 60mm Mortar M19*
- 23-90 81mm Mortar*
- 23-92 4.2 Mortar*
- 24-210 Operating Practices for Army Administrative Telephone Switchboards*
- 30-5 Military Intelligence*
- 30-102 Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces*
- 31-20 Operations Against Guerrilla Forces*
- 44-2 AAA Automatic Weapons*
- 44-4 AAA Guns*
- 44-20 AAA Formations and Inspections*
- 44-27 Service of the Piece: 90mm AA Gun Mount M2*
- 44-28 Service of the Piece: 4.7-inch AA Gun*
- 55-56 Operation of Railroads, Operating Rules*
- 55-130 Harbor Craft Company*
- 60-5 Amphibious Operations: Battalion Assault Landing*
- 100-11 FSR: Signal Communications Doctrine*
- 101-1 SOFM: G-1 Manual

MILITARY POLICE

Advanced Course Revised

To prepare Military Police Corps field grade officers to serve effectively on the staffs of divisions, corps, and armies, The Provost Marshal General's School has revised its advanced course. Because there are no provost marshal positions on the staffs of tactical organizations below the division, the training level of this course has been raised above the normal regimental, combat team level of most branch advanced courses.

More than one-third of the 10-months' course will be devoted to integrated problems involving all the functions performed by provost marshals and military police units in support of combat and logistical operations in a theater of operations.

ROTC

An ROTC Associate Company Officer Course has been established at The Provost Marshal General's School to qualify recent ROTC graduates for extended active duty as second lieutenants in the Military Police Corps. A total of about 350 officers will attend in three classes, commencing 29 August, 19 September, and 10 October.

The 13-weeks course will emphasize individual weapons, small-unit tactics, traffic control, prisoner of war operations, and other subjects to which relatively few hours have been devoted in the ROTC academic training program. Students will participate in field-type training in company-size units, with classroom work held to a minimum.

Oriental PW Film

Film Bulletin 239, "Oriental Prisoners of War," is scheduled for release in late August. Filmed during recent operations in Korea, it depicts all aspects of the processing, custody, care, and utilization of enemy prisoners. Because of its value as a training medium, The Provost Marshal General's Office plans wide distribution to military police units in training in the United States and stationed overseas. Major Merlin C. Kerns, MPC, a member of the Provost Marshal Section, GHQ, Far East Command, served as technical advisor on production of this film bulletin during temporary duty at the Signal Corps Photographic Center, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOOK REVIEW

Effective Book for Leaders

THE ARMED FORCES OFFICER. Government Printing Office. 267 Pages; \$1.50.

This book appears under Government imprint. It is an important book, not a typical Government pamphlet, manual or collection of regulations. It represents something new in the attitude of the highest Defense authorities toward problems of military leadership. They have proved willing to publish a book about it. The book is, in fact, an authorized Department of Defense text prepared for the officers of every armed service. There should have been a big noise made, in the press and elsewhere, when the book was issued. But if there was one you couldn't hear it very far.

And though the book was originated by General Eisenhower, when he was Chief of Staff, and was indeed a new departure in leadership thinking and training, and though a number of highly competent officers of all Services contributed years of work to it, not a single one of them gets any credit in the book, not even as members of a group. I can correct this inexcusable official omission here, at least to an extent. Under General Eisenhower's directive, and with the concurrence of the Navy, the work began in 1946, when an inter-service committee was set up for the job. This committee was headed by the late Colonel Dean Ellertorpe of the Army. The group included Navy, Air Force, Marine and Coast Guard members as well as its Army chief. It carried on the work for a number of months as originally constituted until, upon the death of Colonel Ellertorpe, Brigadier General Thomas R. Phillips (now retired and a member of the Brookings Institution staff) took over direction of the work.

In a few months more, several hundred copies of the first completed and edited draft of the book were reproduced by mimeograph and sent out for comment to as many places—all the main schools of all the Armed Services, all the higher headquarters—everywhere it was believed comment would be helpful. In a year or so more a great deal of comment had come in. By then, unification had become a fact and a new committee headed by Captain H. P. Rice of the Navy had been appointed by the Department of Defense to decide how to get the book out. On the basis of the extensive comment received from the field and its own studies, the committee recommended that the draft, with comments, be turned over to

a selected writer, familiar with military leadership and its problems, for a complete rewrite. The comment had in general expressed the opinion that the first completed draft leaned somewhat too much on technical psychology. Among those asked by the committee to consider rewriting the book were Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Mr. Hanson Baldwin of *The New York Times*, Mr. Fletcher Pratt, Colonel S. L. A. Marshall of *The Detroit News*, and the Editor of COMBAT FORCES JOURNAL.

Colonel Marshall was selected for the work, and given a directive and a maximum word length, and in a few months' time finished the book substantially as it stands. His draft went out again for comment but only to a score or two of places this time. And after the relatively few and minor comments came back (along with much praise) and were incorporated, it took about a year more for the book to be produced.

Though I cannot let this book go without some specific criticisms, I do want to say quite emphatically, here at the beginning, that *The Armed Forces Officer* is a highly rewarding book for any officer of any of the Services. The Committee and Colonel Marshall had an exceedingly difficult task to perform—to make a book that would hold equal appeal to officers of all Services. They have done an effective, though not yet a definitive job—one that holds much of interest and helpfulness. Despite its consistently serious tone and (in my considered opinion) its somewhat too formal level of writing, there is material in every chapter of practical assistance to today's military leaders of the sea, air and ground Services.

Colonel Marshall opens his final rewrite of the book with a sincere and deeply felt discussion on "The Meaning of Your Commission." He goes on to cover ideals, responsibility, privilege, career planning, rank, customs, behavior, getting along with people, leaders and leadership, the mission, morale, esprit, discipline, knowledge of the job and of your men, and all the other practical aspects of leadership. He uses many brief examples from history, largely modern ones from World War II and from every Service. And he makes many of his points stronger by other apt illustrations. In one or two places he has made use of appropriate materials that had appeared in similar published form previously, notably in his chapter on "Esprit," which is based on an article published in COM-

BAT FORCES JOURNAL. There is, in all, a wealth of good stuff in the book.

Besides wishing that the handling of these excellent materials could have been a bit more colloquial, I also wish the book could have been three times as long as it is, with hundreds of other instances of leadership from every Service and even war added to it. But of course a definite limit of length was set, despite the tremendous actual scope of the subject.

Anyway, don't put this solemn-looking, black official book aside without looking into it. And buy one for yourself, if you didn't get in on the limited official issue. It's something new in books on leadership, and you'll be deeply interested in much or all of it, whatever your duties, your branch or your Service—G.V.

New Standard Officer's Reference

THE ARMY OFFICER'S GUIDE. By Colonel Paul D. Harkins and Philip Harkins. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 545 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$6.00.

This new guide for the Army officer comes from competent authorship. The senior author is a Regular of long service who has sought in one book, so far as this is possible, the answer to these broad questions: "What should the young officer know? What kind of information would be most valuable to him as he sets out on what may be the greatest adventure of his life?" And as General Max Taylor says in his foreword, Colonel Harkins, a distinguished Commandant of Cadets at West Point, was thoroughly qualified to answer such questions in a new book for the Army officer. Unquestionably, also, Mr. Philip Harkins, as co-author, made an important contribution in shaping the volume to its final form.

The contents of the book come as something of a surprise. Of its 530 pages, over 400 deal with tactics, drill, maintenance, mess management, map reading, hygiene, military justice, first aid, physical fitness and other matters, all of them covered extensively in field manuals and other works. Such authentic summarizations as these are, in my opinion, often helpful. But almost never do they contain enough details for official training use or thorough study of the subjects.

The tactical emphasis in *The Army Officer's Guide* is on small-unit infantry tactics. There are also compact chapters on the tank-infantry team, tank tactics, artillery adjustment, defense, guerrilla warfare, organization and staff procedure, with a final brief but interesting chapter on lessons from Korea. But I feel that if such a book is to live up fully to its title, the material in it should be equally valuable to the Army officer of every branch—the Quartermaster officer, the Signal Corps officer, the Military Police officer, the Ordnance officer, the Engineer officer, the officer of the Adjutant General's Corps, and all others.

The March of Progress: Writing Redskins to Hellish Bombs

WHAT with one thing and another, somewhat complicated by the fact that a book publisher's summer list is seldom a thing of beauty and a joy forever, there are not the number of good new books to write about that there ought to be.

Let I be set upon by publishers' representatives and bludgeoned into greater insensibility than I now enjoy, I should point out that there are good books published every day, summer and winter, that are never commented on in this column, but a man can only read so many books.

Of the ones I have read lately (although the reading of parts of it go back quite a few years) the best, and the most difficult to describe is Carson McCuller's *The Ballad of the Sad Cafe* (Houghton; \$5.00). Miss McCuller's publishers have incorporated her most important work—including the novella after which the book is titled, "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter," "Reflections in a Golden Eye," and "The Member of the Wedding"—in one volume.

Miss McCuller herself is one of the most brilliant talents the South has produced—a regional writer in the sense that William Faulkner is a regional writer, but more lucid than Faulkner and in many ways nearer to the heart of human behavior. The people of whom she writes are not—superficially—people whom we recognize out of our own experience, until we look more closely. We can see, then, that they are people who have lost the thread, the meaning of life. Some seek it, and find it; some give up the effort; and some seek it and never find it, and these are the saddest of all, the ones who can move us most to pity. In this book is surely the best work of one of the fine writers of our time.

MMUCH has been written about the American Indian, his customs, his wars with the white man, his skill as a hunter and warrior—but what has the Indian written of himself? *Cry of the Thunderbird* (Macmillan; \$4.00) is a fascinating collection of short excerpts from the writings of American Indians, some dating as far back as pre-Revolutionary days, others of modern origin. Most deal with the period of the bitter Indian wars which ended with the

Wounded Knee Massacre of 1890.

Although short, sometimes to the point of being fragmentary, these are important documents in the sense that they give us the nature of the Indian's bitter resistance to the white man, the cultural heritage and background, the pride, and wisdom, and naïveté that contributed more than the loss of lands to years of bloody war.

There is, in addition, an excellent bibliography for those who would like to read further and in more detail how the Indians regarded themselves—and the white man.

ABOUT a year ago, William L. Laurence—science-reporter for *The New York Times*, twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished science reporting, author of *Dawn Over Zero*—published *The Hell Bomb* (Knopf; \$2.75). *The Hell Bomb* is in some ways a rather flamboyant title for what is essentially a very sober little book, but it is also a most appropriate title, for what will happen if such a bomb is detonated will surely be beyond our wildest imaginings of the Inferno.

I suspect that many people took a sufficient-onto-the-day-is-the-evil-thereof attitude toward the book, and toward the bomb. Time enough to worry after the scientists got a little further along. It is getting to be time to look again at what Mr. Laurence says in light of today's situation, both with regard to the world and the bomb.

The Hell Bomb is a clear, sober analysis, based on the author's interviews with many authorities, of what can be done with the hydrogen bomb, what the bomb itself is capable of doing, and what our moral attitude should be toward its production and possible use. Mr. Laurence has also included a clear primer on atomic energy, and a digest of discussion of international control up to the time this book was written.

No one who reads this may ever be called on to deal directly—except perhaps as a victim—with the tremendous power of the hydrogen bomb, but it is well for all of us to understand the forces with which we must contend.

SSOME years ago Norbert Wiener, Professor of Mathematics at M.I.T., launched what he called the science of

"cybernetics," the mathematical theory of mass communication. His most recent book, *The Human Use of Human Beings* (Houghton Mifflin; \$3.00) is his explanation of cybernetics in non-mathematical terms.

Professor Wiener considers in detail the general problem of systematic mechanization of the processes of decision in industry, and of the impact of this development on man. He also takes up specifically mass communication devices, including the so-called electronic brain.

The great danger we face, he believes, is the lessening of regard for man as an individual, our tendency more and more to fit the individual into a pattern—to make him a small and predictable part of the mammoth whole and to demand less from him than he is capable of doing. What we shall do about this is Professor Wiener's unanswered question, the question the machine cannot answer for us.

Professor Wiener is a man of immense intellect and learning, and what he says is at times difficult to follow, but it is unfailingly stimulating. His opinions on political theory, on Communism, on organized religion and the Catholic Church in particular, are angry, abrupt, and sometimes ill-considered, but they are the abrupt opinions of a man who is violently intolerant of humbug, although he may sometimes be mistaken as to what is humbug and what is not, and whether it matters very much.

His main theme is important to any man who is concerned with men in the mass, and who in this Army is not?

TO end on a thoroughly ridiculous note, is your name Smith? If it is, there is a book for you by H. Allen Smith, entitled, oddly, *People Named Smith* (Doubleday; \$2.75). This isn't a brand new book either, but I just got around to reading it, and it is much better than the publisher's advertising might indicate. Actually, the whole thing is a fabulous collection of odds and ends of information about Smiths, some famous, some renowned no farther than the local saloon. The book is genuinely funny, and astoundingly informative, although I'm sure I don't know what you'd do with the information once you had it.

O. C. S.

It is perfectly true that all Army officers, no matter how technical or administrative their eventual service, should receive training for combat with the possible exception of those of the Medical Corps and the Corps of Chaplains, though I am not sure myself that these, too, shouldn't have a sound basic grounding in combat. But even if we look upon *The Army Officer's Guide* as a book primarily for the combat officer rather than for Army officers of every kind, I feel that the field artillery and antiaircraft artillery and their missions deserve much more than a page and a half (AA artillery has merely an eight-line paragraph); and that engineer, signal and chemical units together deserve much more than the three-quarters of a page which they get. As for the Military Police Corps, it does not appear to be mentioned in the book except for one indication of the Infantry Division Military Police Company on a chart. And the same is true of ordnance units. And similarly, our extensive and vital Transportation Corps, like the Quartermaster Corps, Finance Corps, Corps of Chaplains, Inspector General's Corps, and Judge Advocate General's Corps, are merely listed in one place, and none of them are deemed worthy of mention in the index.

Certainly if the contribution to efficient combat of units and men of such branches could not be mentioned at greater length in the tactical chapters, there should be material in the career section of the book about possible careers in these services—careers which thousands of able officers on active duty today have followed honorably and effectively. At one time or another in his first ten years or so, practically every young officer finds himself considering whether he will not decide to follow one of the many special careers the Army offers. For example, it is a thought no young officer can ever be criticized for weighing that during World War II five times as many Regular officers per thousand of the Adjutant General's Corps (as of 1940) became general officers as officers of infantry and artillery did; although there does appear to be a limit on the very high promotion possible from most of the technical and administrative branches. I give this simply as one of the many aspects of the Army officer's possible career which this book omits to consider. Along with such consideration should also be a full exposition of the advantages of combat branch careers. In short, the whole story should be presented so that the young officer can see all the possibilities.

The authors have included some deeply sincere material on leadership with emphasis on combat. Here General George S. Patton is referred to a number of times, actually to the extent of several pages total, in presenting illustrations of leadership. It seems to me that this material, although quite sound in its exem-

plification, could have been balanced much better by including specific colorful examples, rather than mere single quotations, from the combat careers of such leaders as Bradley, Krueger, McAuliffe, Clark, Haislip, Hodges, Simpson, Devers, Buckner, Stilwell, Ridgway, Van Fleet, and others on our great list of successful combat leaders.

Actually every officer who has thought seriously about such informal guidebooks for the Army officer will have his own ideas, as I do, of what should go into one. Without intending to detract from the highly useful job Colonel Harkins and Mr. Harkins have done, I do, for my part, confess to a disappointment that much more of the book is not devoted to leadership and examples of leadership, as well as to details of possible army careers, and less of it to the task of covering tactics. I simply feel that helpful as the outlines of tactics given in the book are, it is impossible to do adequate justice to tactics and allied training subjects in less than many hundred more pages.

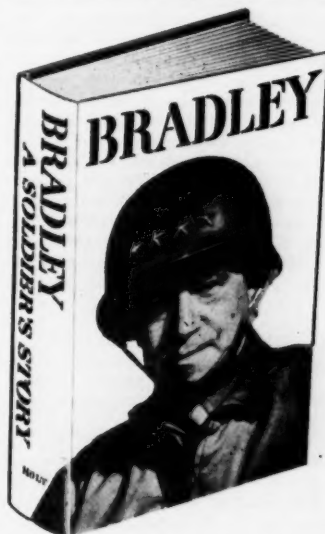
Perhaps, in this new guide, the very long chapter on map reading (82 pages), which tends to give the book a considerable lack of balance, could well have been omitted or condensed and the space used for relatively more vital stuff, because sound separate texts on this subject exist in addition to the very clear official manuals. It is also a matter for regret that the publisher's production costs have made it necessary to set a retail price of six dollars on the book. Undoubtedly an important contributing factor here was the 300-odd photographs, charts and tables of the volume, many of them useful and interesting, which deserved much better reproduction than the printers of the book have given them.

I have one further criticism which I am astonished at having to make. *The Army Officer's Guide* contains no material on reading for the officer—no bibliography or reference list of any kind, not even under the chapter headed "Know Your Job." There is no reference whatever to the Service journals, which all alert officers find most useful. Nor is there mention, except in a very few quotations, of the many important books which officers by the hundred thousand have turned to in the past, and use freely today, to gain inspiration and knowledge of leadership and battle. I mean, of course, such writings as those of Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Colonel Henderson, Lloyd Lewis, Colonel S. L. A. Marshall, Major John Thomason, as well as the great books of proven leaders themselves: the Caesars, Fredericks, Napoleons of the past, and the Eisenhowers, Bradleys, Nimitzes, Arnolds, Montgomerys, and others of the present.

I am also floored at the complete lack of mention of the Army service associations, which most Army officers have found of great value for over fifty years.

**"General Bradley
has exceeded
all expectations
with a remarkable
book which lives
as he tells it."**

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—ROBERT S. ALLEN, *Armor Magazine*

"An extremely valuable treatment of the science of war. It is war as it is lived, planned and fought, as it is laughed, worried and talked about by men."

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U. S. Army Combat Forces Book Service

Comparison with the other standard officer's guide is, of course, inevitable. *The Officer's Guide of the Military Service Publishing Company*, issued in many editions over some twenty years, has been used by many hundred thousand officers during that time. *The Officer's Guide* is, of course, actually a book for the Army officer like the new *Army Officer's Guide*. (It seems a pity that the publisher of the new book felt that its title had to be so closely identical.) *The Officer's Guide*, however, goes into far greater detail on pertinent materials from regulations and other authentic sources of use to the individual officer, and contains much less of tactical and allied matters. In short, the new book does not replace or truly rival the old.

The Army Officer's Guide, the new book, does contain a great deal of interesting and helpful material not found in other texts. And certainly all of wisdom for the young officer could hardly be put into a single volume. This new book deserves hearty recommendation as an addition to the young officer's useful library, despite the numerous specific criticisms of it I have given earlier in this review—G.V.

Fine and Final Job

A SHORT HISTORY OF WORLD WAR I. Compiled by Brigadier General Sir James E. Edmonds. Oxford University Press, 1951. 454 Pages; Maps; Index; \$7.00.

This concise history of World War I is different from all others heretofore published in two respects. It is written by an official historian, and it includes the final corrections to all official histories published by the combatants. General Edmonds for over thirty years was in charge of the Military Branch of the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence. He compiled twelve and edited the remainder of the thirty volumes of the British official history of the first war. While engaged in this work he outlined the present volume which is an elaboration of those notes. For background he relied on the official histories of all contending nations, unit histories, memoirs of principal statesmen and soldiers, and works of professional historians.

What we have here is primarily a narrative of land operations of all armies in all theaters. There is just enough about sea and air to keep them in the picture, for the services were not then used in combination as they were in World War II. And in 454 pages you cannot expect more than an outline history. The researcher who needs details of a particular operation can find them in official histories, memoirs and other works. This narrative may be compressed, but proper balance has been applied in relating it. Of those chapters dealing with the fighting in Europe, most cover operations on the Western Front, because to all con-

tenders that was the principal sector. There weapons and methods were introduced and developed, and there the war was decided. Minor theaters like Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and the colonies enter the narrative in separate chapters toward the end, the main features of which are illustrated on maps. The book is rounded out with a chapter on how victory was won in the West and with an appended "Retrospect" condensed from the British official history.

With the publication of this, there is no need for another concise history of World War I, for future attempts will have to rely on this record. General Edmonds has the dates, the places, the events, all sorts of statistics, thirty-four three-color maps, with thumb-nail biographies of principal commanders and staff officers thrown in. His clear writing transforms complicated material into a tight, unbiased story.—N.J.A.

MILITARY SCIENCE TODAY. By Colonel Donald Portway, British Army. Oxford University Press, 1951. 175 Pages; Photographs; Index. \$2.00.

This book, as English as Queen Victoria herself, will not enrapture many American readers. Or inform them either. It is the third edition of a book first published in 1940 and presumably brought up to date. But along with a few references to the Korean conflict of 1950-51, you will find long passages dealing with World War I developments that are not up-dated to include World War II experiences.

I could go to some length describing these inadequacies but it is easier to say and show that it contains a lot of useless though intriguing information. For example, I learned from it that André Maginot, the creator the Maginot Line, was "a man of heroic dimensions, 6 feet 2 inches tall and a tremendous eater, particularly of oysters." I also learned that in the First World War the British Expeditionary Force had more than 25,000 troops in Royal Engineer's Tunnelling Companies burrowing their way through France—to little avail as far as can be determined from history.

One good thought in the book sticks with me and it is this motto for antitank troops:

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just
But six times he who gets his blow in
lust."

That final Bedford Forrestian word makes me suspect that this rhyming couplet is not new.—J.B.S.

Uncle Billy

THE GENERAL WHO MARCHED TO HELL. By Earl Schenck Miers. Alfred Knopf. 326 Pages. Bibliography. Index. \$4.50.

Sherman's march to the sea has fired the imagination of many writers in the

nearly a century since it happened. It has been the subject of song, verse, prose, and many historical volumes. Few writers have done so well with the subject.

Miers uses a narrative prose style in an attempt to capture from factual material the moods and motivations of what was ordered and done. Hardened students of military history often disdain the narrative style, but there is no gainsaying that it makes more exciting and enjoyable reading. And that's exactly what this book is. Miers sticks closely to the facts, with extensive quotation from contemporary sources, but he livens them up by his skillful writing.

Though one of history's more famous sustained actions, a good deal of misunderstanding about Sherman's march has grown up through the years. In actual fact, the march northward after reaching Savannah was a whole lot tougher than getting through to the sea in the first place. The author makes no special effort to emphasize this point, but careful reading will confirm it.

Then too, there has been a good deal of abuse heaped upon Sherman for the depredation which followed in the wake of his marching army. Yet when you get to the meat of the business, you can't work up too much sympathy for all the shouting. Most of it was the work of unorganized guerrillas, notably the "bummers."

On the whole, this is a good picture of Civil War armies and their fighting as you are apt to find. Again the narrative style lends itself beautifully to injecting the "feel" of the action into the writing.

Miers' assessment of Sherman parallels closely that of Lloyd Lewis whose *Sherman: Fighting Prophet* is the best Sherman biography yet produced. He has faithfully drawn the passionate, impulsive, red-headed general.

The General Who Marched to Hell is a welcome addition to our Civil War lore, and what's more, it's an extremely interesting book to read.—R.F.C.

German Books on World War II

ZWISCHEN WEHRMACHT UND HITLER. By Friedrich Hossbach. Hannover. 229 Pages.

EIN GENERAL KAEMPFT GEDGEN DEN KRIEG. By Wolfgang Foerster. Munich. 139 Pages.

HEER IN FESSELN. By Siegfried Westphal. Munich. 329 Pages.

KRIEG OHNE HASS. By Erwin Rommel. Munich. 256 Pages.

AFRIKANISCHE SCHICKSALSJAHRE. By H. G. Von Esbeck. Wiesbaden. 278 Pages.

BEFEHL IM WIDERSTREIT. By Adolf Heusinger. Stuttgart. 396 Pages; Maps.

ERINNERUNGEN EINES SOLDATEN. By Heinz Guderian. Heidelberg. 460 Pages; Index.

DER GROSSE RAUSCH. By Erich Kern. Zurich. 199 Pages.

ES BEGANN AN DER WEICHSEL. By Juergen Thorwald. Stuttgart. 352 Pages.

DAS ENDE AN DER ELBE. By Juergen Thorwald. Stuttgart. 415 Pages.

After the prolonged silence imposed upon them the German generals have begun to talk. They speak no longer through the often distorted interpretations of their Allied interrogators, but for themselves, in their own words on the things which they themselves felt to be significant. Their books are inevitably apologies, for themselves, for the German Army, for their people. But for the first time certain key individuals begin to make themselves felt, and personalities and issues so far overlooked or unrealized become clearly apparent.

It is true that the stereotyped outlook of the German Army has left its imprint upon far too many of them. Hossbach, Foerster and Westphal all three reflect faithfully the school of the old General Staff: men professionally competent; personally rather naive though fundamentally decent; and politically quite helpless in facing the new issues that confronted them. Hossbach, the Army's personal representative with Hitler during the early years, was also one of the most intimate friends of the Chief of the General Staff Ludwig Beck, whose papers on his struggle with Hitler over the Munich crisis Foerster has preserved and brought out. Both accounts have an authentic ring

and help make clear the political unpreparedness with which the leaders of the German armed forces went into the adventure of a partnership with so slippery a customer as Adolf Hitler. Count Westphal in the first part of his book gives the complete story. In the second part he gives, in the clipped, businesslike terms of the competent staff officer, a most useful survey of the war in Africa and Italy (he was Kesselring's Chief of Staff from the spring of 1943 to the summer of 1944), and the later campaigns as he saw them as Rundstedt's Chief of Staff in the West during the autumn of 1944. There is much of interest in his account of Mussolini, and of the Salerno and Anzio landings and the German difficulties in Italy.

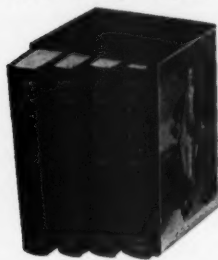
As regards Africa we have besides the simple, soldierly account of Von Eisebeck, one of Rommel's division commanders, and that of Rommel himself. Rommel's notes, written down during his last convalescence, leave a curiously ambiguous impression. Obviously, he was wholly a tactician, wrapped up in his battle problems, full of his role as a front-line general. But no clear picture ever emerges and his constant swipes at the General Staff and the armchair strategists sound as if they came from overcompensated inferiority complex.

General Heusinger, formerly Chief of the Operations Department of the General Staff, is quite different. He is not a member of the Old School, nor a self-

conscious "trouper" like Rommel, but a skillful representative of the newer, "smooth" school. Because of the important discussions in which he participated, together with a number of "typical scenes" and "letters" which he includes, his book is probably the most polished account yet produced by any German general. As a piece of historical presentation it is often brilliant. He weighs the personalities and their love of argument with the nicest precision. Even Adolf Hitler is treated with demonstrative fairness and made at least understandable. But the very deliberation with which this book was written makes it of questionable value as a historical reminiscence. Its chief usefulness comes from the fact that it deals extensively with the vast struggle on the Eastern Front which most discussions of German World War II strategy have so far tended to neglect.

General Guderian has to be taken with the same caution despite his breezy imperturbability of the "old soldier." The driving figure behind the development of the German tank, he has much to tell about the early armor struggles. His campaign accounts are overloaded with details and not clearly organized. And comparison of detail with General Halder's diary shows remarkable discrepancies in a number of important points. Particularly interesting, but also particularly subject to caution, is Guderian's story of the first Russian campaign of 1941 which

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brought him almost within sight of Moscow. The story of that winter campaign, as he witnessed it from his frontline headquarters, is well worth reading. His own story ended dramatically by his dismissal through Hitler on Christmas Day. But, unlike so many of the other generals, Guderian was recalled again and placed in charge of the whole tank field as its inspector-general. He was thus on hand when the abortive attempt on Hitler's life in 1944 made a reconstitution of the German General Staff necessary. As its acting Chief then, he spent nearly nine months in a desperate effort to save what could still be saved. Above all to protect Eastern Germany, where he himself had been born, against Zhukov's last great offensive, amidst an almost unbelievable confusion and general disintegration. He spent hours almost every day wrangling with Hitler—until he found himself relieved again just before the final crisis around Berlin.

To the German people and, in fact, to most of their allies in Eastern Europe, the war with the Soviets had a wholly different significance from that against the Western powers. Whatever they thought about Hitler and his regime, or about the righteousness or lack of it of his actions, they were all agreed on the war in the East. This wasn't a war like other wars. It was a life-and-death struggle against a pitiless opponent who must

be kept at bay at any sacrifice. In the latter parts of Guderian's book that strong feeling breaks through very movingly. The same is true of the little volume on the Eastern War published by Erich Kern. Kern was neither a general nor any militarily significant figure. He was merely a little Austrian journalist who set out to record his impressions of the human side of that eastern conflict. He writes very simply of the eeriness of the countryside, the bitterness of the fighting; but also of the friendliness of the population, the dignity and reserve of the women, the cooperation of the Cossacks and of the Caucasian mountain tribes, and the long retreat and the bitter struggle to hold Budapest.

The same story is taken up at the other end by a young German historian, Jürgen Thorwald. From a mass of published and unpublished descriptions and from thousands of personal accounts, Thorwald has pieced together for the first time something of a picture of what happened when the last Russian offensive broke loose from the Vistula and overran the eastern half of Germany to the Elbe. Militarily, there is much in his two books that has been quite unknown so far. What is most impressive of all, however, is Thorwald's description of the magnitude and the ghastly detail of the human catastrophe of the flight of some 14 million peoples of Eastern Germany. In a winter of exceptional severity, through days of heavy snowstorms, over vast frozen lakes, nearly a third of these people died from frost, drowning or starvation, or at the hand of the Russian enemy. This terrible, little-known story of Red invasion deserves a much wider familiarity throughout the democratic world than it has ever received.—HERBERT ROSINSKI.

Books Received

HOW TO READ THE FINANCIAL NEWS. By C. Norman Stabler. Harper & Brothers. 51 Pages; Illustrated; \$1.50.

INVITATION TO MOSCOW. By Z. Stypulkowski. David McKay Company, Inc. 360 Pages; \$3.50. Behind the scenes of Communist treason trials.

A SHORT HISTORY OF WORLD WAR I. Compiled by Brig.-Gen. Sir James E. Edmonds. Oxford University Press. 454 Pages; Maps; Index; \$7.00.

THE CRUEL SEA. By Nicholas Monsarrat. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 510 Pages; \$4.00. A novel by the author of *Leave Canceled* and *H. M. Corvette*, about the battle of the North Atlantic.

MAKING BETTER COLOR SLIDES, 2 volumes. By Fred Bond. Camera Craft Publishing Co. Volume I, 110 Pages; Volume II, 118 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$3.50 each volume.

THE JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION. By Solomon M. Schwarz. Syracuse University Press. 380 Pages; Index; \$5.00. Another proof that Communism and

Democracy are far from synonymous—the plight of the Jews in Russia today.

YANGTSE INCIDENT. By Lawrence Earl. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 240 Pages; \$3.00. The story of H.M.S. *Amethyst* in the Spring of 1949.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY. By Peter Doig. Philosophical Library. 320 Pages; Index; \$4.75.

SHIPS FOR VICTORY: A History of Shipbuilding Under the U. S. Maritime Commission in World War II. By Frederick C. Lane. The Johns Hopkins Press. 881 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$12.50.

THE EAST EUROPEAN REVOLUTION. By Hugh Seton-Watson. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. 406 Pages; Index; \$5.50. "The step-by-step account of how propaganda and threats, promises and naked force, sedition and treason conquered many free nations."

ROCKETS, MISSILES, AND SPACE TRAVEL. By Willy Ley. The Viking Press, Inc. 436 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$5.95. Including material from *Rockets and Space Travel*, Ley's previous book, this is a full popular treatment.

POWELL OF THE COLORADO. By William Culp Darrah. Princeton University Press. 426 Pages; Bibliography; Index; \$6.00. A biography of the man who explored the Colorado River.

THE NAVAL OFFICER'S GUIDE, 4th edition. By Rear Admiral Arthur A. Ageon. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 648 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$6.00.

THE SERVICEMAN AND THE LAW. By Colonel Morris O. Edwards and Colonel Charles L. Decker. The Military Service Publishing Co. 401 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$3.50. A supplement to the *Manual for Courts-Martial U.S. 1951*.

THE KOREAN MINORITY IN JAPAN 1904-1950. By Edward W. Wagner. Institute of Pacific Relations. 108 Pages; \$1.50.

BRITAIN TODAY: A Review of Current Political and Social Trends. By C. F. O. Clarke. Harvard University Press. 248 Pages; \$3.00.

CINDERELLA OF EUROPE: Spain Explained. By Sheila M. O'Callaghan. The Philosophical Library, Inc. 199 Pages; Illustrated; Index; \$3.75.

THE AMERICAN OXFORD ATLAS. Edited by Brigadier Sir Clinton Lewis and Colonel J. D. Campbell with the assistance of D. P. Bickmore and K. F. Cook. Oxford University Press. 228 Pages; \$10.00.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL. By B. H. Liddell Hart. Cassell and Company Limited. 487 Pages; Index; \$6.00. This is a revised and enlarged British edition of *The German Generals Talk*. It is not expected that this revised edition will be published in the United States.

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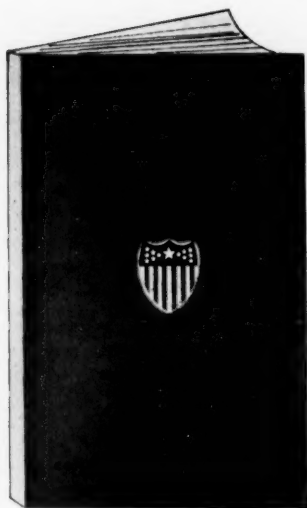
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